

There is a way a cause for every effect.
English Balsam of Aniseed
is a remedy for the effect of a cause.
A Sure Cure for Coughs of all kinds. To be had only at CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE

BRILLIANT

THE season of dinners, bridge parties, banquets and balls is close at hand. Tables will need decorating with the skill for which Victoria ladies are justly famed. What the diamond is to the hand of the fair sex, brilliant, sparkling cut-glass is to the dinner table. It costs you nothing to inspect the wealth of beautiful cut-glass in our showrooms, where, among the many latest creations, you will find—

Salt Cellars, from 50c up; Carver Rests, per pair, \$1; Beautiful Vases, from \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 for the smaller sizes, right up to magnificent productions at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$50; Latest shaped Bon-Bon Dishes, from \$1 up; Cream Jugs, \$5.50; Sugar Bowls, \$4.25; a great variety of Fruit Dishes, from \$2.75 up; Fine Oil and Vinegar Bottles, at \$3.75; Custard Glasses, in sets of six, from \$16.50; Wine, Whiskey and Liqueur Decanters, Water Jugs and Water Bottles in endless variety at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
C.M.1640

New Appointment

We have been appointed Sole Agents in Vancouver Island for
Messrs W. & A. GILBEY
The celebrated Vineyard Proprietors and Distillers; we quote on first shipment just arrived:

STRATHMILL WHISKY (6 years old); per bottle	\$1.00
SPEY ROYAL WHISKY (10 years old); per bottle	1.25
CASTLE BRAND INVALID PORT; per bottle	1.25
NATURAL MONTILLA SHERRY; per bottle	1.00
PLYMOUTH DRY GIN; per bottle	1.00
COGNAC BRANDY—L'or extra du vin; per bottle	2.00

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
INDEPENDENT GROCERS :: :: 111 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.
R.1651

Fashions Favorites

For Fall 1906

An especially attractive display of NEW SHOES for men and women, at popular prices.

"The Cross Shoe" for Women .. "The Florsheim Shoe" for Men

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart 35 Johnson St.
"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

Saturday's Bargain

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Lyles' English Syrup, 2lb. tin..... | 15c |
| Manitoba Creamery Butter..... | 25c |
| Comox Creamery Butter..... | 35c |

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
Phone 28. Try the Old Store. Johnson Street

THE FINEST PRODUCT OF THE BREWER'S ART
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER
PUREST AND BEST
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., - AGENTS

The Old Old Story----It's Worth Repeating
—THAT—
Voonia Ceylon Tea
STILL IS THE LEADING STANDARD OF QUALITY
1-Pound Packets (lead-lined)50 cents
5-Pound Boxes (lead-lined), per box\$2.25
ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.

The West End Grocery Co.
SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
45 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 564
PHONE 88.

DR. LEFEVRE DIED YESTERDAY

A Figure Prominently Identified
With His City's Progress
Is No More

VANCOUVER ISLAND TIMBER

Large Deal Just Closed---Centre
Star Mine Shows Up
Splendidly

VANCOUVER, Sept. 15.—After an illness of only eight days, Dr. J. M. Lefevre died at his residence here this morning. Dr. Lefevre came here in 1886 and was elected alderman in that year. He became afterwards interested in the telephone service, and it was largely due to his efforts that the smaller telephone companies of the province became merged in the British Columbia Telephone Company, of which he was managing director. He invested in real estate in the early days, and with the increase in values became wealthy, being rated as worth \$500,000. Of late he has been a sufferer from Bright's disease, which was the cause of his death. He was 53 years of age and leaves a wife, but no children. Dr. Lefevre was always kindly and courteous and had a host of friends throughout the province. The funeral will be held on Monday morning.

Fisheries Commission Sitings
The Canadian fisheries commission held an executive session here this afternoon, for the purpose partly of arranging for the international conference with the commissioners of the state of Washington, which it is understood will be held here on Wednesday next.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will reach Vancouver from the East by special train tomorrow at 9:40 p. m.

Fell Off the Wharf
The body of Malcolm Martin, who disappeared from North Vancouver two weeks ago, was found floating on the inlet this morning. It is thought he must have fallen off the wharf in the darkness.

Discovery on the Britannia
The massive copper vein of the Britannia mines on Howe Sound has been again tapped in crosscutting, and has been traced a distance of almost two miles. It is said that the discovery of this vein will lift the Britannia mine out of the low-grade list.

Sockeye Season Re-Opens
The season for sockeye salmon on the Fraser River and in the Gulf will be re-opened tomorrow night. The Fraser River canners agreed today that 20 crates would be the price paid for both sockeyes and cohoes. About ten canneries will operate.

Vancouver Island Lumber
J. D. Robertson and J. R. Robertson, of Kansas City, and C. P. Nutter, of Seattle, are here for the purpose of arranging for the development of logging property near Alert Bay, which was purchased last spring by an American syndicate in which they are interested. They say it is their intention to spend half a million dollars in the construction of a logging railway and several camps, and later on perhaps a larger sawmill. The timber lands were brought from McLean Bros. for \$225,000.

Fight With a Shark
Nanaimo, Sept. 15.—A local fisherman had tonight a desperate encounter with a shark which he caught in his net at Tula Inlet. The shark at once showed fight, and in the melee the fisherman's boat was capsized. The man finally managed to reach the boat and clambered on top of it, from where he was rescued with great difficulty by his companions. The fish was captured and towed ashore, where on being measured it was found to be 13 feet long. That it meant business in its attack on the fisherman, the latter's long rubber boots bear testimony, one boot being ripped to shreds and the other one badly torn.

Centre Star Shows Up Well
Rossland, Sept. 15.—The Centre Star has found the ore chutes so good on the twelfth level that it is cutting out a seam preparatory to sinking the main shaft to the thirteenth level. The twelfth level is 1650 feet below the collar of the shaft, and the thirteenth level, when it is reached, will be 150

THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS
Water Employed in Manufacturing subjected to

Pasteur Berkefeld
system of purification, securing absolute immunity from Impurities

feet below the twelfth, or 1800 feet below the shaft's collar.
Preparations continue at the Centre Star for the installation of the new hoist, which will be the largest in Canada. The 750 horse-power motor which is to furnish a portion of the power for the enlarged compressor plant came to hand today from Peterboro, Ont. The machinery for the hoist is expected early during the coming month.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 2010; Le Roi, 3700; Le Roi No. 2, 660; total for the week, 5970, and for the year, 224,073 tons. At the Trail smelter a total of 6884 tons of ore were received for the week ending last evening. Besides that shipped from Rossland, the following mines sent ore to Trail: Snowshoe, Phoenix, 418 tons; St. Eugene, Moyle, 167 tons; Ymir, 89 tons; Ptarmigan, 27 tons.

The six additional Huntington-Hobbs converters at the Trail smelter are about ready for operation, making twelve in all. Preparations are in progress for the installation of six more. The big copper furnace, one of the largest in Canada, and one of the largest single furnaces on the continent, which was blown in a couple of weeks since, is operating so successfully that preparations are under way for enlarging the other furnaces so that the capacity of the plant will be approximately 2000 tons a day.

HARVARD MEN GO HOME.

London, Sept. 15.—With the exception of stroke O. D. Filley and D. A. Newall, all the members of the Harvard rowing crew which was defeated by the Cambridge crew on the Thames a week ago, sailed on the steamer St. Louis for New York today. Friends of the oarsmen gathered at the Waterloo station to bid them farewell. At Southampton they were met by Col. Williams, who expressed his great pleasure at the visit to England and said he hoped that a return contest would be arranged.

ORDERED TO HEADQUARTERS.

Tacoma, Sept. 15.—General Funston has been ordered to proceed to Washington without delay. It is presumed he will be sent to Cuba. Capt. Haan chief of staff at Camp Tacoma, said this afternoon, that he supposed General Funston was called to Washington to consult with the secretary of war because he knew more about fighting in Cuba than any other man in the army. He saw service there for two years with the Cuban army in the fight for Cuban independence.

WOMEN NOT WANTED IN CHURCH MANAGEMENT

Proposed Education Conference in London--Hamilton's Street Car Strike

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—A general session of the Methodist conference was held yesterday afternoon, when the committee on memorials reported in favor of a change in the election of officers of the conference. The change in the main provides for the nomination of three candidates for each office by the general conference committee, the right being reserved for further nominations to be made by the conference itself. This was opposed on the ground that if the committee made such nominations the conference's privilege would be restricted, inasmuch as delegates would not feel inclined to pass over names suggested by the committee. On a vote the proposal was lost by a big majority.

The prospects for a warm and lengthy discussion were opened up by a recommendation of the committee on memorials to the effect that the words "lay member" and "lay members" be substituted for "layman" and "laymen" in every place where the words occur in "discipline." It was seen that the effect of this would be to admit ladies to the general conference and to all councils of the church on an equal footing with men. The adoption of the recommendation was proposed by Rev. J. H. Robinson and seconded by Judge Chesley. It was quite evident that there was considerable opposition to the proposal, and another view of the matter was put forward by Rev. Dr. Langford, who pointed out that the admission of women at this particular period would probably arrest the whole movement for church union. Principal Shaw cut short the discussion by proposing that the conference proceed with the next order of the day, and this was agreed to. Rev. Dr. Harris, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Japan and Korea, and Dr. Honda, president of the Hoyaama College, Methodist Episcopal mission at Tokio, were introduced to the conference and given an enthusiastic welcome. They gave an interesting account of the work of the church in the Flowery Kingdom.

Noted Educationalist Dying
St. John, N. B., Sept. 15.—Dr. Thomas Harrison, former chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, is dying in the hospital at Fredericton. His two sons, who reside at Edmonton, Alberta, have been sent for.

Conference on Education
Toronto, Sept. 15.—Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, has received from England a request to have the Ontario government co-operate in holding in London next summer a conference on education. It is proposed to call together the heads of the education departments in different parts of the Empire. Mr. J. H. Turner, agent-general in London for British Columbia, is one of the committee charged with arrangements.

Hamilton Street Car Trouble
Hamilton, Sept. 15.—Joseph Jardine, county clerk, has been ordered by a third arbitrator in connection with the street railway trouble. He has agreed to act, and it is thought the difficulties will soon be settled.

EARL GREY VISITS SALMON TRAPS

Brilliant Illumination of the Different Triumphant Arches in the City

AN IMPOSING PAGEANT

Official Reception at the Parliament Buildings on Monday Evening

AFTER arrival at Government House on Friday afternoon, a quiet evening was passed by the vice-regal visitors and the Governor-General Earl Grey, refreshed with rest after a somewhat fatiguing day, lost no time yesterday in commencing to cultivate acquaintance with the environment of Victoria.

At ten o'clock His Excellency, who is now in the enjoyment of perfect health, left Government House for the outer wharf and with his party embarked on board the C. G. S. Quadra, an expedition to the Sooke fish traps having been arranged in order to enable His Excellency to witness the operation of lifting the traps, which was to be performed by prearrangement between Mayor Morley and the manager of the Capital Canning Co. at the company's fishing limits on the coast.

At an early hour of the morning the tug Ranger had been despatched to the traps for the purpose of getting everything in readiness. The Government House party on board the Quadra consisted of His Excellency and his daughters, Lady Sibyl and Lady Evelyn Grey, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Eleanor Dunsmuir, Miss M. Dunsmuir, Captain Trotter, A. D. C., and Major Audain.

On arrival of the distinguished visitors

At the Fishing Grounds the lift was promptly proceeded with and although the catch was unfortunately by no means a good one His Excellency was nevertheless greatly interested in the operation, which he witnessed for the first time. The regrettable indisposition of the Countess and also of the Lieut. Governor unfortunately prevented them taking part in the excursion which, however, was much enjoyed by the rest of the party.

After lunch at Government House the vice-regal visitors proceeded by motor cars to Esquimalt and reaching the ordnance wharf embarked to make a tour of the adjacent waters for the purpose of viewing the forts and harbor. At five o'clock a landing was made at Red Hill where the hospitality of the officers of the garrison was tendered to His Excellency and the party in the form of an al fresco afternoon tea.

The return journey to Government House was shortly made, where, after dinner an impromptu dance had been arranged as entertainment for the evening.

In the city meanwhile a brilliantly magnificent pageant, replete with busy life and animation, was being enacted. All the wherewithal for electric illumination having been previously installed, at the stroke of seven the current was switched on and instantly

A Flood of Light
transformed the prosaic streets and buildings into a scene from fairyland. The centre of chief attraction was the Chinese arch, the gorgeous coloring of which under its hundreds of lights and detail constituted a spectacle of Oriental color and magnificence which it is rarely given to European eyes to rest upon—festoons of fairy lights—wreaths of the streets from side to side in long perspective terminating with what was previously described as the Civic arch but in reality the handsome and elaborate work of the Victoria Horticultural society and which with innumerable lights glowing amidst a wealth of greenery and flowers created a very imposing and beautiful effect. Turning from this glittering vista on Government street to the adjoining scene on Yates street a similarly brilliant spectacle met the view. Strings of lights from side to side, row beneath row, in long drawn perspective, terminating at last in the beautiful Japanese arch lent itself with marked effect to the illusive influence of the illuminant and seemed to gain enormously in size and importance as it glowed in its grand simplicity. Some comment was excited by the fact that beyond James Bay, all was by comparison enveloped in darkest night, and the dome of the magnificent pile beyond stood dim and ghostly in a nether gloom. It must, therefore, be explained that this was due to no inadvertence or neglect, but was the unfortunate and unavoidable outcome of circumstances beyond control, namely the lack of certain material connections without which the electricians found it impossible to complete the elaborate and extensive scheme of illumination, already installed, but which cannot be finally put into working order for the reason aforesaid, before Monday, the night of His Excellency's reception, for which, by the way, it was originally intended.

Throughout the entire evening an immense concourse of citizens thronged the streets and moved in dense and orderly masses from point to point. Only the Chinese stirred not. Clustered around their arch they stood and there they loyally remained, their placid faces mildly beaming with an absolute content, as well they might. The strains of music resounded on every side and quiet gaiety and enjoyment reigned over all, and so the night closed in. Today being Sunday, His Excellency and suite will attend divine service at

Christ Church cathedral in the morning and will pass the day quietly, with possibly a drive in the afternoon.

On Monday morning His Excellency will be conducted over the city by His Worship the Mayor and will visit the Government buildings and the museum, and after lunch he will drive to the more distant environs of the capital. In the evening he will be present at an official dinner at Government House, to take place at half past seven o'clock, and after that he will proceed to the Parliament buildings to hold the reception commencing at 9:45 p. m. In this connection it is notified for the information of the ladies attending the reception, that the ladies' cloakroom has been transferred from the former quarters in the maple and cedar committee rooms, and the caucus or ministers' room will be placed at the disposal of the ladies.

The day following (Tuesday) His Excellency will leave by the Lieut. Governor's steam yacht "Thistle" on a tour of the coast of Vancouver Island and the important inlets of the mainland, and on Tuesday, the 25th inst., will arrive at Nanaimo, a trip up the Fraser river to New Westminster where he will open the Agricultural show, and the following day, 3rd October, His Excellency will bid farewell to the Pacific Coast and proceed eastward by the C. P. R. lines to Sicamous Junction from whence he will make a slight detour for the purpose of visiting Lord Aberdeen's ranch near Vernon.

The next expedition will be a trip to the coast of British Columbia, and on Tuesday, a trip up the Fraser river to New Westminster where he will open the Agricultural show, and the following day, 3rd October, His Excellency will bid farewell to the Pacific Coast and proceed eastward by the C. P. R. lines to Sicamous Junction from whence he will make a slight detour for the purpose of visiting Lord Aberdeen's ranch near Vernon.

DR. TURNER'S VICTIM LOCATED.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Georgia L. Knight, of Philadelphia, the young woman wanted in connection with the case against Dr. W. W. Turner, is at police headquarters in a state of collapse. She was taken suddenly ill in the matron's apartments this morning, having undergone a severe mental and physical strain during the past few days.

Supt. of Police Regan visited her this morning and questioned her concerning the case and stated that she had admitted to him that an operation had been performed on her, and that she was willing to testify in the case. Miss Knight's brother arrived here this morning.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL MEETS NATURAL DEATH

Accelerated, However, By Revolutionary Terrorism--A Notable Career

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A despatch received here from the Russian official news agency at St. Petersburg says that General Dimitri Fedorovich Treptoff, commandant of the imperial palace, died this evening.

General Treptoff would have been 51 years old December 15. For several months he had been suffering from a heart affection and asthmatic troubles, and some time ago was forced to abandon a large amount of the routine work in his duties as commandant of the imperial palace, but remained in office and was still in touch with the Emperor.

General Treptoff's death was due to natural causes, but the revolutionists can at least claim partial responsibility for his end, as his illness was caused by the constant strain due to perpetual fear of death, which, with lack of exercise and recreation during the last two years, wore down his originally superb constitution. He had become so nervous of late that recently, when a military attaché of a continental power was unexpectedly ushered into his room, General Treptoff sprang to his feet in an attitude of defence, but when he recognized his visitor he sank into his chair, all unnerved.

The gravity of his malady was recognized, but his death came as a great surprise. General Treptoff was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a natural despot, a tyrant by inclination, education and conviction. He was one of those men who have constantly appeared like an evil genius in Russian history, just at the time when conditions were most promising for putting an end to despotism, to turn the Russian rulers from liberalism back into paths of reaction. Treptoff was a police master. The elder Treptoff was found as a baby on the back doorstep of a German family, by whom he was taken and playfully given the name of "Treptoff" (German for doorstep), for the place where he was found. Later, when he grew up and entered into the Russian service as an agent of the famous "Third Section," he Russianized his name into Treptoff.

Dimitri received his education in the swell page corps, and followed his father's footsteps in the police department. He rose quickly, and after acting as police master at various provincial towns, he attracted the attention of Sergius, then governor-general of Moscow, and by him was named police master of Moscow. Treptoff soon became Sergius' right arm in fighting his troops. His personal courage was beyond all question. He had almost a contempt for death.

The strain told upon him, and during these memorable six weeks the lines of his face deepened and his hair and beard became streaked with gray. He continued at his post throughout the summer, and not a single riot occurred. Treptoff made a pretence of acquiescing in the manifesto of October of last year, and in Witte's elevation to the premiership; but in reality he was only awaiting a favorable opportunity to give battle to the forces of the new in the name of the old regime. And when the order of liberty which followed the manifesto was in full blast,

HOTEL GUESTS LEAP FOR LIFE

From a Flaming Building in
Ottawa--Several Severely
Injured

MANY CASES OF HEROISM

A Number of Missing Persons
Are Supposed to Have
Perished

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 15.—The Gilmour hotel, on Bank street, was gutted in less than an hour tonight. The fire was of the fiercest, and spread with lightning-like rapidity. Being fair week, the hotel was crowded to excess.

A few minutes after eleven, guests who were in the rotunda suddenly noticed smoke emerging from the elevator shaft, and then there came a rush of flame up the shaft and also into the office. At once the alarm was given and the employees ran through the house to awaken those of the guests who had retired. The difficulty was to reach those on the upper floor, as the main stairway wound around the elevator.

The fire department was speedily on the spot, but it was at once apparent that the hotel was doomed. The firemen had for the moment to abandon their duties, as the saving of life was the first consideration. At many of the upper windows persons in scanty attire were screaming for help. A score of heroes rushed to rescue, but notwithstanding many guests were killed and injured in endeavoring to escape from the burning building.

Arch Bue, census commissioner and his family had a narrow escape. They had to use ladders, and Mrs. Bue fell for some distance, but fortunately her injuries are not serious. Col. D. A. Macdonald, quartermaster-general, fortunately had not retired and quickly got Mrs. Macdonald and her father, Judge Richardson, formerly of Regina, out of the building. A Torontoian named George Montgomery jumped from second story and was picked up with a fractured thigh and a severe scalp wound.

Those taken to the Protestant hospital were: H. T. Walker, of Mullichill, Gloucester county, N. J., with bottle legs broken; Walker jumped from the third story; Mrs. Robt. Pentroth, of 407 Huron street, Toronto, also jumped for her life; both limbs were broken. Mrs. C. B. Butterworth, of Ottawa, who was married only a fortnight ago, and her sister, Mrs. Degarry, of Galt, were severely injured and are in the hospital. At the Water Street hospital there is a Miss Amelia Leforest, address not known. She is burned, but not severely. T. Smith, of Montreal, had his hands and limbs severely burned. Others who were less severely injured went to convenient drug stores and doctors' residences to get their wounds dressed.

The excitement for the first ten minutes was something awful. Mingled with the screaming of the guests and shouts of the firemen would come a cheer when some brave civilian emerged from a window with probably an inanimate form over his shoulder. The last taken out of the building was from the second story window over the Royal Bank. It was a young girl of about 12 and the men who brought her down were John B. Brophy, C. E., and Major Morrison, editor of the Citizen. Five minutes afterwards from this very window a great mass of flames was pouring out. Once the injured and other guests had been removed, the firemen devoted their energies to stopping the conflagration. They could do nothing with the hotel building itself; it was one mass of roaring flames. The efforts of the brigade were, therefore concentrated upon saving surrounding property, and in this they were quite successful.

All the 250 guests lost their belongings. The hotel building is valued at \$75,000 and is covered by insurance. Other losses will make the total fully \$150,000. The extent to which the Royal Bank has suffered will not be known until the vault is opened. Mr. Bain, lessee of the Gilmour left for the East this afternoon.

Loss of Life Certain

It will be some days before the authorities can search the ruins. That there was loss of life seems undoubted. Miss Lizzie O'Neill, head waitress, is missing. Last night was the first night this week she had remained at the hotel; other nights she went home giving her own room in the hotel to visitors. Exhausted by the strenuous work of the fair week, she decided to utilize her own room last evening, and, from all appearances, this decision cost her her life. Mrs. Agnes Becheta, boarder at the hotel, is also missing. She ran a millinery store on Sparks street, and it has been closed all day. It is feared that she has perished.

The earlier minutes of the fire were simply thrilling in the extreme. Montgomery, the Toronto man who is in the hospital suffering from a broken leg and scalp wounds, was one of the heroes of the night. With four ladies one of whom was his wife, Montgomery got on the coping of a second story window. The fire was in the room behind them, but Montgomery never lost his nerve. He calmed the fears of the ladies and then when the ladder was run up, passed the ladies down to the firemen six feet below him one at a time. The ladder was too short, and when it came to Montgomery's turn to reach for it, he missed the ladder and fell heavily to the ground. His injuries would have

Complimentary Band Concert at Gorge Park

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16th., at 3 p. m.

BY THE FIFTH REGIMENT BAND

Special Through Car Service

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT IN THE VERY
LATEST NOVELTIESIn all kinds of Japanese, Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Mementoes of
the late great war, Silkstuffs, Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other hand-
some wares.
Specialties for Tourist-Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit
all tastes and fancies.THE MIKADO BAZAAR, 138 Government Street
Hotel Victoria Building

Pyramid Ceylon Tea

specially selected leaf Ceylon Tea

25 Cents per Pound

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER, 30CTS. PER LB.; SELECTED EGGS, 30CTS. PER DOZ.

W. O. WALLACE, FAMILY GROCER
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

BIG WINTER PAYROLL.

Business men and others who fear to
face the coming winter, with its accom-
panying trade stagnation and general de-
bility in the line of things doing, will be
gladly to learn that this year there will
be in all probability more wage earners at
work than has been the case any previous
season for the past four or five years, says
the Dawson News.The principal employer will be the Yu-
kon Consolidated Gold Fields company,
which will maintain on its payroll through-
out the entire winter all the way from
500 to 2,000 men, the maximum number
being reached in February or March, when
the work on the big ditch will be re-
sumed. That is the statement made to a
representative of the World yesterday af-
ternoon by G. R. Perry, general manager
of the company.Regarding the present operations of the
company and the immediate future, Mr.
Perry says that the work on the "Mac-
dougall" and logging camp, dam con-
struction, etc., will be carried as far into
the winter as the weather conditions will
allow. That of the main ditch and pole
line will probably run well into October.With the arrival of inclement weather
and low temperature, the work will be
confined largely to that of an indoor na-
ture, such as the building of the construc-
tion of the power plant, the welding of the
dredges and sub-stations and the distribu-
tion of lumber and supplies that have been
accumulated during the summer over the
winter roads to their final destination.Freighting the machinery and other ma-
terials to the points where such is to be
used will be practically all winter and will
give employment to many men and teams.
That intended for the power plant on the
Twelve-mile, which was discharged at the
mouth of the river, aggregating several
hundred tons, consisting of water wheels,
generators, etc., and all will be placed
in position during the winter. The ma-
chine in use at the present time in the con-
struction of the pipe line consists approxi-
mately of 1,000 tons of redwood staves
and steel bands, and that will be hauled
over the winter road to Lequint River and
distributed ready to be placed in position
as soon as the weather will permit.In the construction of the power plant,
dams and pipe lines, about 200 men will
be employed and the work will be con-
tinued just as far into the winter as pos-
sible and resumed as early in the spring
as it can be. No interruption will occur in
the logging and sawmill operations. The
mill is to be housed in and used for the
framing of the material for the flumes,
which will be distributed as fast as com-
pleted.The assembling of the dredges will be
virtually finished by the close of the sea-
son ready for the electric power in the
spring. All that will be necessary then
will be to add the finishing touches, suchas the putting in place of the ladder and
bucket line, work that can be done with
the assistance of the power that will then
be available. Work on the huge storage
dam at 90 above on Bonanza will also be
carried as far into the winter as possible,
as it is intended it shall be completed
early in the spring before the water runs.
"If the weather permits," said Mr.
Perry, "a large force of men will be put
to work on the main ditch in February or
March and the work will be carried for-
ward as rapidly as possible throughout
the season. It is our intention to use over
a thousand men on this part of the work
alone, and the indications are that any
men looking for work in the Klondike can
be accommodated without difficulty during
the coming season."

CANADIAN-ASIATIC TRADE.

Alberta Merchant Foresees a Grand
Prospect for Commerce.Edmonton, Alb., Sept. 14.—John Mac-
Dougall, a leading merchant here, is
back from a tour around the world, and
this morning gave quite an interesting
little story of his travels. Like every
other Canadian who has traveled in the
Orient, Mr. MacDougall is enthusiastic
about the possibilities of a Canadian-
Asiatic trade. "Edmonton and Cal-
gary," he said, "are going to get the
four trade of China. I am thoroughly
convinced of this and I don't think
there is room for a shadow of doubt
about it. If I were in the flour milling
business I would pay all attention to
China, would send a man there who
understood his business, keep a stock
on hand and prepare to do business on
as large a scale as the prospects of the
trade warranted."Mr. MacDougall explained his prefer-
ence for China over Japan as a possible
field for the flour trade by pointing out
that the Japanese government is intense-
ly protectionist, and that Japan is col-
onizing Manchuria with the idea of
growing her own wheat. The Japanese
government is meeting with great suc-
cess in the colonization, and in a very
few years there will be no market for
foreign flour in Japan.The annual Hudson's Bay packet
from the extreme Far North arrived in
the city last night, bringing 23 passen-
gers and mail from the fur trading posts
as far north as MacPherson.

Special Bargain for Saturday

BLUE LABEL TOMATO CATSUP, 25c
MIXED SWEET BISCUITS, per lb. 10c

WATSON & JONES

FAMILY GROCERS

55 YATES STREET. Best Value in Teas in the City TELEPHONE 418

OPENING OF THE TRADES CONGRESS

First Session of the Dominion
Convention Will Be Held
Tomorrow

MANY DELEGATES ARE IN ATTENDANCE

Some Important Subjects Will Be
Brought Before the Meet-
ing For ConsiderationNever in the history of the Trades
Union movement in the Dominion has
public interest been more thoroughly
aroused regarding its aims and objects
than it is now on the eve of the 22nd
annual convention of the Trades and
Labor Congress of Canada which as-
sembles tomorrow, September 17th, in
this city. Indications at present point to
an attendance of over 100 duly accredi-
ted delegates from all portions of this
fair Canada of ours, and it is quite prob-
able that this number may be largely
augmented by the opening day.
Congress comes here to broaden its
scope of usefulness by acquainting it-
self with the actual existing conditions
and prospects of this young province,
which in comparison with its vast
wealth and resources is the least known
of all the provinces. Thus from personal
investigation and knowledge the dele-
gates to Congress will be in a position
to deal intelligently with all matters
brought before them at this session or
in the future which materially affect
the interests and welfare of the work-
ingmen throughout this province, and
the same time our mercantile and other
public bodies will, with a closer view
of the workings of Trades Unions and
their objects be better able to estimate
the usefulness and strength of the La-
bor organizations. All this and much
more is involved in the gathering for
the first time on the Pacific Coast of a
body whose aim is not merely pro-
vincial but embrace the whole Domi-
nion. Conditions in the West and on the
Pacific Coast especially are in many re-
spects completely different to those pre-
vailing in other portions of Canada,
needing closer and more thorough study
by those influencing legislation, and it
is gratifying to find the members of an
important body like the Congress, com-
ing here in order to place themselves in
the best position possible to conserve
and promote interests which they real-
ize to be of the utmost importance to
the province of British Columbia and
to all Canada.One of the most important problems
which Congress will be called upon to
deal with—and which has special sig-
nificance for the people of this province
—is the Asiatic Labor question.
This is a matter already receiving the
attention of the public and it is expect-
ed that Congress will discuss the mat-
ter with the importance it demands and
their decision result in strengthening the
hands of the Dominion government
when they come to grapple with the
subject.The possibility of the formation of a
Labor party on an independent political
basis will also be taken up by the mem-
bers and carries with it a good deal of
significance. As to whether or no the
embarkation of the Congress in the po-
litical arena is likely to prove conducive
or otherwise to the promotion of the
aims and objects of the organization is
an open question, and seems to open up
a wide range of possibilities and the
arguments pro and con will be listened
to with considerable interest. It is a
matter which cannot be dealt with hur-
riedly, however, if the prestige of the
Congress is to be sustained.These are but a sample of the many
and varied questions which will be laid
before Congress in addition to those
directly bearing upon labor legislation
and the delegates in attendance will
have their hands full in rendering de-
cisions which will be noted from end to
end of the Dominion.The reception committee, composed
of representatives from the Local
Trades and Labor council, the Board of
Trade, the City council and the Tourist
association, has provided an elaborate
entertainment for the pleasure of our
visitors and the visiting congressmen
will be heard to express their impres-
sions are not more than favorably im-
pressed with the beauty of this Paradise of
the Pacific and the open-handed hospitality
of its citizens.The convention will open tomorrow
morning at 10 a. m. for the reception
of credentials and appointment of com-
mittees and an adjournment will be
taken till after lunch. In the afternoon,
the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of
the province and Mayor Morley v-
give addresses of welcome to the visi-
tors, after which an adjournment will
be taken until the following day.The majority of the delegates arriv-
ed last evening and were met at the
wharf by members of the reception
committee and escorted to the Dominion
hotel. Last evening they were shown
through Chinatown and were surprised
at the sights they saw. The street illu-
minations also came in for a fair measure
of appreciation.A band concert has been arranged for
this afternoon at the Gorge, and the
majority of the delegates will take in
the concert to pass the afternoon.Among the delegates who have ar-
rived are: President A. Verville, M. P.,
of Montreal and P. M. Draper, sec-
retary, while others are expected this
evening, and it is expected that whenthe Congress opens there will be close
on 100 delegates in attendance.The headquarters of the delegates of
the Labor Congress will be at the Do-
minion hotel.The meetings of Congress will be held
in the Board of Trade rooms.Labor Hall has been artistically de-
corated for the occasion and it will be
kept open for the use of visitors and
their friends.The executive attended a meeting of
the Vancouver Trades and Labor coun-
cil yesterday evening and will arrive
by today's boat.The large council room of the board
of trade was the scene of great activi-
ty yesterday, when several workmen
arrived to fit up eight rows of desks,
after the style of a parliament. The
room will be occupied during next
week by the members and delegates,
when about 100 labor men will be in
attendance. This is the first time the
congress has been held west of Win-
nipeg.

HOTEL GUESTS

LEAP FOR LIFE

(Continued from Page One.)

been worse had it not been for the fact
that his fall was broken by the limb of
a tree.Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Dairy Com-
missioner Ruddick, had a narrow escape
She was got out in the very nick of
time and after the firemen had brought
her down the ladder she immediately
went into hysterics.The patients at the hospital are re-
ported doing well.**German Surtax to Be Repealed**
It is said that the new tariff will cut
out the surtax on German goods, and
the maximum tariff will be made suf-
ficiently high to meet any competition
from Germany.**Veteran Pastor Retires**
Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 15.—Rev. Dr.
McMullen, for 46 years pastor of Knox
Church, has intimated his intention of
retiring.**Importing Ministers**
Montreal, Sept. 15.—A party of some
thirty Methodist ministers arrived to-
day from England. They are part of
the first of the visit to the Mother
Church of Rev. Dr. Woodworth, who
is now ill in London. Dr. Woodworth,
who is corresponding secretary for mis-
sions, with authority over Mani-
toba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Brit-
ish Columbia, went over to England
recently with a view to securing men
to meet the great demands of the
West. These thirty or so, some of
those he has secured, and they are
visiting the general conference on
their way out to their fields of labor.**Methodist Conference**
Montreal, Sept. 15.—The afternoon
session of the Methodist conference
was devoted to receiving deputations,
those heard being fraternal delegates
from Japan, Rev. Mr. Harris and Rev.
Dr. Honda, and representatives of the
Dominion Alliance, W. C. T. U. and
Canadian Bible Society. Most of the
members of the conference are being
taken up in committee work, and it is
expected that when the conference re-
assembles on Monday everything will
be in such shape that rapid progress
will be made.

Suicides While Insane

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Sept. 15.—W.
J. Davidson, storekeeper, of the Lake
Superior corporation, cut his throat
while a patient at the general hospital
yesterday and was found dead in his
bed by the nurses. He had been re-
ceiving treatment for nervous prostr-
ation and being better, intended leaving
shortly. He is supposed to have been
insane when he committed the deed.

Block Signals on Canadian Pacific

Montreal, Quebec, Sept. 15.—The C.
P. R. has let a contract to the Hill Sig-
nal company for blocks with which they
will equip their line between Montreal
and Val d'Audreuil. Block signals be put
one and a half miles apart.

Unionists Dissent From Socialism

St. John, N. B., Sept. 15.—The Na-
tional Trades and Labor congress today
adopted a resolution pledging its sup-
port to John Mackay as president of the
candidate in St. Mary's division of
Montreal for the House of Commons.
The nomination of Joseph Aimey, who is
the candidate of the Dominion Trades
and Labor council, was objected to and
his platform was assailed. The muni-
cipal ownership plank was denounced as
a Socialistic bid.

THE MANAGER'S MESSAGE.

The Manager of the Semi-Ready
Wardrobe says that the success of the
Semi-Ready does not need his
heralding, for its universal adop-
tion is proven by the many imitations
and counterfeits which are offered to
the public. Every real Semi-Ready gar-
ment has the trademark and price
sewn on the inside pocket. There is no
excuse for the man who allows himself
to be deceived."I am sending in special orders for
suits every week. These are Semi-ready
garments made by actual measurements,
and they are tailored as no merchant
tailor can possibly tailor clothes. Ten
days is the usual time taken to fill
orders for 'specials'.""I wish I could take my patrons to
see the Semi-ready tailor shops. They
are on the side of Mount Royal, far
away from the crowded factory district,
and 400 expert tailors are at work there,
throughout the year." B. Williams &
Co., Yates Street.

To PAINTERS and DECORATORS Burrell's White Lead GOES A LONG WAY

It is the Standard of Excellence
in all Parts of the World

SOLE AGENTS FOR B.C.

MELROSE CO., Limited

WHOLESALE OIL, PAINT, VARNISH AND
COLOR DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS

40 FORT STREET

M1151

VICTORIA, B.C.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL MEETS NATURAL DEATH

(Continued from Page One.)

threatening to sweep away the founda-
tions of the government, even Witte
was glad to turn to the great police
master to restore order. He accom-
plished his task, and was hailed by the
reactionaries as the savior of the
nation. The Emperor was made to
believe that Trepoff alone was capable
of safeguarding the lives of himself
and the members of the imperial fam-
ily, and so, with the press howling at
his heels, he retired to Sarskoe Selo to
become master of the palace. There
he directed the campaign for the res-
toration of the old order of things.

A Terrorist Rumor

Warsaw, Sept. 15.—A rumor is in
circulation here that the terrorists
have menaced all the foreign consuls
with threats of murder in the event of
a general massacre.

Countess Tolstoi Ill

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—Countess
Tolstoi continues gravely ill, and Pro-
fessor Inenamor, surgical expert of
the St. Petersburg University, has been
summoned to Yasnaya Polyana for a
consultation.

The Emperor Out Hunting

Helsingfors, Sept. 15.—Emperor Nich-
olas and Empress Alexandra and the
Emperor's suite hunted today on Kalif-
holm. Their Majesties hitherto had
never landed on the mainland. It is
said that the imperial party will sail
for Peterhof today.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

WANTED—Dressmakers for alteration
room. Apply at Campbell's, 48 Govern-
ment street. \$15WANTED—A student to learn dentistry.
Apply Dr. Clemence, 46A Government
street. \$15WANTED—A ward-maid; salary \$20 a
month. Apply Mrs. Jubilee Hospital.
\$15WANTED—Smart boy, one who can use
typewriter preferred. Address Box 463
Colonist. \$15FOR SALE—Wire-haired fox terriers, two
imported two years old, dog and bitch,
registered; bitch in whelp to dog. Price,
\$30 each, or \$50 for the pair. R. C.
Hall, James Island, B. C. \$15FOR SALE—A 10 foot launch; hull in
good condition, and worth \$175; engine
a 1½ h. p. Detroit auto-marine, new
but unreliable; so will sacrifice boat at
\$120. C. H. Grant, care of Victoria
Sealing Co. \$15WANTED—A good reliable girl, competent
to cook. Apply 220 Pandora avenue, Mrs.
Drury. \$15LOST OR STOLEN—Yesterday during pro-
cession, lady's gold watch, hunting case,
monogram "H.C." on case, with gold
Albert chain; gold seal crest engraved
"Lion Rampant." Reward, 461 Col-
onist office. \$15

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

FOR SALE.

QUADRA ST.—15 acres within easy reach
of city, 12 acres in fruit; well, spring,
house, barn, chicken house; the drained
(owner will sell 6 acres of above). \$15SHOAL BAY—4 acres, nearly all culti-
vated, 2000 per acre. \$15PANDORA AVE.—Modern 7 roomed house;
cement foundation \$2,500. \$15SHOAL BAY—6 acres, all cultivated and
with good house—\$4,800. \$15WILKINSON ROAD—5 acres, including 2
acres of orchard—\$1,200. \$154 ACRES near Oak Bay car—\$800 per
acre. \$15

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BITTANCOURT—At the residence of
Mrs. Bittancourt, 60 King's road,
Mrs. Bittancourt, of a son. \$15GILHAN—On the 15th inst., the wife of
G. Gilhan, late of Metehosin, now of
Esquimalt, of a son. \$15HIBBEN—The wife of T. N. Hibben, of
a daughter, on September 15. \$15BANCROFT—In this city, on the 14th in-
stant, the wife of Art. D. Bancroft,
of a daughter. \$15

(Worcestershire, Eng., papers please copy.)

"Guaranteed Pure Malt"

on the label, 'tis an absolute surety of
good value because it means a

**Genuine,
Pot Still
Scotch Whisky**

containing those
full and fine flav-
ors which render
it more easily di-
luted and health-
ful than "blend-
ed" Whisky.

POT STILL

Strathmill
(6 years old)
AND
Spey Royal
(10 years old)

are guaranteed genuine
**Pot Still Pure Malt
Scotch Whiskies by**

W & A Gilbey

Distillers, Bottlers and Distributors of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies, Pure Pot Still Whisky and
Spirits to H. M. the King

FOR SALE BY
Dixie H. Ross & Co. Agts

JOHNNY-GET YOUR GUN

Always on deck is Sidney Shore,
Keeps line and guns and paints galore;
Everything in the hardware line,
Is up to date and superlative.

His sporting goods, including guns,
With shot and shells he keeps in tons.
Fill up your belts and buy your knives,
And bid adieu to your little wives.

Take to the woods and creep along
(The sporting season now is on),
To shoot the wily grouse and duck,
Buy from Shore and try your luck.

SHORE'S HARDWARE
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Cop-
pings, etc., at lowest prices consist-
ent with first class stock and work-
manship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Tenders are invited, and will be received
by the undersigned up to the 21st Sep-
tember, 1906, for the purchase of the prop-
erty comprising 200 acres, more or less,
known as MELMONT, adjoining the Har-
bor of Esquimalt.

The property, which is assessed by the
government at the value of \$8,500, offers
an excellent opportunity for anyone re-
quiring an ideal country place within easy
reach of Victoria to acquire the same.

Tenders to remain open for two-months
from the 21st September, 1906. The owner
of the property does not bind himself to
accept the highest or any tender.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HEIMCKEN,
Barristers-at-Law,
Victoria, B. C., 20th August, 1906. au31

The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co.

FUR AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co. has
just opened up Millinery Apartments, and
are now in shape to manufacture to order
all kinds of Millinery in Furs, with Mrs.
Graf, a millinery specialist from Chicago,
of highest reputation, in charge. Inspec-
tion of goods and styles invited. 24 Gov-
ernment Street, near Post Office.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA.**

In Probate:
In the Estate of David Martin, deceased.
All persons indebted to the estate of the
late David Martin are required to pay the
amount of their indebtedness forthwith,
and all persons having any claim against
the said estate are requested to send full
particulars thereof to Alan S. Dumbleton,
the administrator of the said estate.
Dated the 23rd day of August, A. D.
1906.

ALAN S. DUMBLETON,
Of the Law Chambers, Bastion Street,
Victoria, B. C., Administrator of the
Estate of David Martin, deceased. au25

ECONOMY is the WATCHWORD of the Thrifty. That's one reason so Many Prosperous People ARE USING

RISING SUN FLOUR

THE VITAL ESSENCE OF THE WHEAT is retained in all its Purity in its Manufacture. It has the STRENGTH and NOURISHMENT—that is why it is ECONOMICAL

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY

For Sale by All Good Grocers

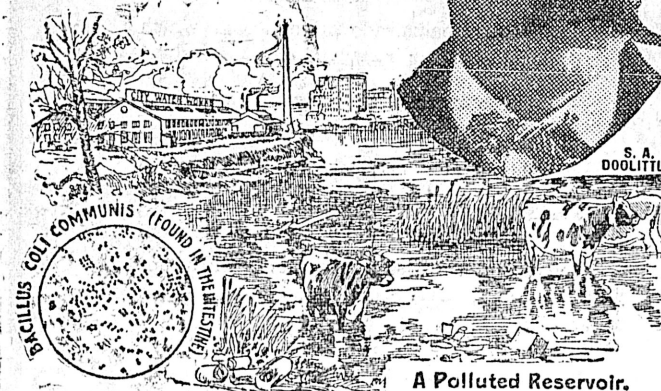
THE WESTERN MILLING CO., Ltd., Calgary

F. G. Dawson
Wholesale Agent for B. C., Vancouver

DEATH IN DIRTY WATER.

Drinking Water in September Apt to Be Impure.

Many People Use Pe-ru-na to Prevent Ill Results.



A Polluted Reservoir.

Mr. S. A. Doolittle, 233 East 2nd street, Corning, N. Y., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, as a tonic and cathartic cure in whatever form, or wherever located. "I had a great deal of trouble with my bowels and Peruna cured me. "My son was very low with catarrh of the stomach and after doctoring for seven weeks he was worse than when we began. The doctor did not seem to understand his case. "He commenced using Peruna, which helped him right along and he was soon at work again. "I have recommended Peruna to several of my friends, who have been afflicted and they have been cured."

DURING the month of September the drinking water, especially of cities, is apt to be polluted.

To supply water to a large number of people, rivers and lakes must necessarily be drawn upon.

These places become more or less stagnant during September. Hence the water is impure.

The result is a prevalence of Typhoid fever and bowel diseases.

The natural and surest remedy is to change from polluted to pure drinking water.

This cannot always be done, however. Many people are wholly dependent upon such drinking water as the city may furnish.

Their systems are therefore contaminated with disease germs. Some of the people so contaminated fall easy prey to disease. Such people are those who happen to be in a weakened condition, or who are suffering from slight catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the bowels.

Therefore it follows that in cases where the use of contaminated water is unavoidable, the next best thing is to

put the system in such a condition as to resist the action of disease germs.

A multitude of people have come to rely upon Peruna to do this very thing.

Peruna produces clean, healthy mucous membranes. These protect the internal organs from the encroachments of disease.

Peruna produces a regular, vigorous circulation of the blood. This gives vitality to withstand the depressing influences of September weather.

In this way the system is fortified against the inevitable season of dry weather, low reservoirs and stagnant water.

Mr. Silas Vigil, Berthoud, Col., writes: "My boy (Elin), 18 months old, was sick with inflammation of the bowels for over a month.

"I tried a good many medicines, but he seemed to go from bad to worse, until I lost nearly all hope of his recovery. "At that critical moment I wrote to you about his case. I followed your special treatment to the letter and it acted wonderfully and quickly.

"In three days we had the pleasure of seeing him smile for the first time in a month. Peruna is our favorite medicine now."

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION WINS BIG STRIKE

Only 4,500 Men Now Out With a Total Membership of 48,480

(Contributed)

One of the most remarkable strikes in the history of organized labor, and probably one of the most bitterly fought contests between capital and labor—the fight for the establishment of an eight-hour workday in the printing trades throughout the United States and Canada, is now nearing its end. Although there are 4,500 men still on the strike pay roll, this does not give a true idea of the real state of affairs, as there are as many union printers now employed as there were before the strike was inaugurated, and a few of the large concerns are still putting up a feeble resistance, and it is only a question of time before the Typographical Union will have more of its members working than before the inception of the fight, as they have made big gains which more than offset any losses which they otherwise might have suffered. Over \$2,000,000 has already been expended by the Union alone, and they claim to stand ready to spend more if necessary, as the absolute victory of the Typographical Union depends the eight-hour question of other crafts throughout the entire continent of North America.

The following extract is taken from the current issue of the Typographical Journal, the official organ of the International Typographical Union:

An Eight-Hour Jubilee

"The Colorado Springs convention of the International Typographical Union was the greatest event in the history of the organization. It was as much in the nature of a jubilee as a business session, although a great amount of business was done. There was not a discordant voice raised at any time during the session in opposition to the eight-hour movement. On the contrary, every proposition re-

lating to the conduct and continuance of the fight was unanimously endorsed."

10 Per Cent. Reduced

"In accordance with the action of the convention, the eight-hour assessment will be reduced to 8 per cent on October 1st. Beginning with that date all assessments collected under authority of the International Typographical Union must be sent to the International secretary-treasurer and will be disbursed at the direction of the executive council. The eight-hour day has been established throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, but there are some 4,500 members affected by the strike who must be cared for until they can find employment. The strike will be declared off in places where the normal number of members are working. This will enable the officers to conduct a more energetic and effective campaign in cities where opposition is still encountered, but may necessitate the continuance of an assessment for some time, as the full force and strength of the International Typographical Union will be directed against those who are still opposing the eight-hour day and the union shop."

THE INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15.—The evidence of Dr. Oronhyatekha was continued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shepley, government counsel questioning him on correspondence and reports on file in the department.

The Home Life came up again when Mr. Pattison, ex-manager, in further explanation of his contract said \$90,000 was first agreed upon. That amount was fixed when the negotiations first took place some six weeks or two months previous to settlement. He expected he would receive \$90,000 and did not then contemplate paying anything to the directors or anyone else. On October 12th Hon. Mr. Stratton told him he would have to reduce the amount to \$80,000 adding that that was all he would pay; he was not sure of the exact words. Witness considered the matter and decided to accept the smaller sum. He admitted having paid \$18 to Mr. McPhillips, an insurance journalist. This closed the inquiry into Home Life affairs, and the commission adjourned till Tuesday.

FINANCIER COMING TO ARRANGE LOAN

M. Takahashi Expected in Victoria in Few Days—Has Important Mission

WILL BORROW A LARGE SUM

Japan Already Owes Over a Billion Dollars For Various Debts

Steamer Tremont, which arrived early yesterday morning from Manila via Japan brought news that a distinguished party of Japanese financiers headed by Mr. Takahashi Korekayo, Vice Governor of the Bank of Japan, will arrive at Victoria within the next few days, as passengers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kaga Maru, which left Yokohama on Sept. 6th and is due on Tuesday.

Mr. Takahashi is bound to New York and London on an important financial mission; he has been sent by the Japanese government to raise a foreign loan. The six per cent foreign loan of the Japanese government will complete its non-redemption period on March 31st next, and the Japanese financial officials wish to convert it at once into a four per cent obligation. To that end Mr. Takahashi, who was sent abroad to float previous foreign loans, has again been despatched for the purpose of arranging the flotation of the second half of the \$250,000,000 loan about to be issued. Mr. Kanno, secretary of the department of finance and several other notable Japanese will accompany Mr. Takahashi.

It is the intention of Mr. Takahashi to proceed via Seattle to New York where he will visit Mr. Jacob Schiff, the noted New York financier who was recently a visitor to Japan and who was accompanied by Miss Takahashi, daughter of the vice governor of the Bank of Japan when he returned to New York. In an interview given to a Japanese newspaper when his appointment was made Mr. Takahashi is quoted as saying nothing had been arranged regarding the loan but the rate of interest. Other details must be settled as best they can, and the political disquiet engendered by the turmoil in Russia will probably result in a high price having to be paid for the loan. He denied that any agreement had been entered into with Mr. Jacob Schiff or Mr. E. H. Harriman, both of whom visited Japan and were credited with having gone to the Rising Sun land on financial business. He said both of these gentlemen had promised to use their good offices to assist to float the loan when the time came, but beyond that had entered into no compact.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Takahashi as Japan's financial agent the Niroku Shimbun, one of the Tokyo journals, in an issue received by the Tremont, published an interesting statement regarding Japan's national debts. The total amount of Japan's indebtedness, both at home and abroad, is tallied at one billion and eleven and a half millions of dollars. The total amount of foreign indebtedness is \$714,135,500. The statement is as follows:

Old bonds (not carrying interest)	1,755,030.00
New bonds (not carrying interest)	4,148,450.00
Consols (5 per cent)	83,594,175.00
War bonds (5 per cent)	57,820,575.00
Railway bonds (5 per cent)	10,649,100.00
Public works bonds (5 per cent)	33,083,125.00
Hokkaido railway bonds (5 per cent)	1,796,250.00
Foreign public works bonds (5 per cent)	16,899,692.50
Consolidated pension bonds (5 per cent)	128,850.00
Treasury bills (5 per cent)	126,697,300.00
Treasury bills (6 per cent)	67,473,375.00
Treasury bills on account of tobacco monopoly	6,156,250.00
War bonds—new (5 per cent)	61,189,680.00
Total domestic debt	449,336,897.50

The foreign debts are:	
Railway bonds (4 per cent)	8,788,875.00
Public works bonds (4 per cent)	39,926,125.00
Hokkaido railway bonds (4 per cent)	100,000.00
English gold bonds (5 per cent)	122,037,500.00
English gold bonds (6 per cent)	107,393,000.00
English gold bonds (7 per cent)	292,890,000.00
Total foreign debt	571,135,500.00

Grand total domestic and foreign debt

The above statement, of course, only includes the national indebtedness; there is also a large private indebtedness incurred by commercial institutions and Japanese communities for public works. For these purposes more money is needed. The South Manchurian Railway company, which is considered more or less of the government concern is in the market for a foreign loan and it was rumored when Mr. Takahashi was appointed that his commission included the arrangement of a loan for the railway in southern Manchuria, on which it is proposed to spend no less than \$57,000,000 in improvements in the near future. Another foreign loan sought is one of \$3,000,000 by the city and port of Yokohama. There was considerable objection raised by the finance department of the Japanese government to permission being granted to Yokohama to enter the foreign money market for this loan, which, in effect, is but an installment of a much larger loan to be sought.

The objection taken by the Japanese government was that it was considered inadvisable in the interest of the credit of the Japanese nation that any small loan should be floated abroad in the name of a local autonomous corporation, and the finance minister proposed that all small loans required by such communities should be aggregated and entrusted in bulk to a nominated bank, presumably the Industrial bank which is favored by the Japanese government. The bank, it was pointed out, would publish explicitly for the information of foreign investors the details of the destinations of the various fractional loans. The governmental objection is, however, being overcome and Yokohama will seek a foreign loan.

The Tremont, which made a fast run across the Pacific in 13 days—She experienced fine weather from Yokohama to port—brought 6,000 tons of general freight, including tea, hemp, madder, curdles, rice, and general and 97 passengers of whom, 1 saloon and 42 Japanese

steering debarked at Victoria. There were 28 saloon, 11 Japanese, 14 Chinese and one Filipino for the United States. Among the passengers was Capt. Sargent, U. S. N., commander of the U. S. ship Baltimore, who recently made a cruise in Australian waters to "show the flag." He was stationed on the China station during the recent war and during the China-Japan war and tells of many adventures on the fringe of the war when in reminiscent mood. Other passengers were Lieut. Colonel Doyle and Capt. Archer, U. S. marine corps from Cavite, P. I.

A VICTORIA GIRL'S SUCCESS.

Miss Ethel Green Receives Favorable Criticism From Eastern Press.

It is gratifying to Victorians to hear from time to time of the success of Miss Ethel Green, of Victoria, in her chosen profession, the stage. It is only nineteen months since Miss Green left Victoria with the "Chinese Honeymoon" Co., on their way to New York, where they disbanded. Since then Miss Green has risen rapidly by steady work.

With a naturally sweet voice, cultivated under the best masters of New York, she soon won her way into leading parts in some of the well-known companies. Miss Green recently appeared in St. Louis as "The Poet Laureate" in the "Wizard of Oz," and judging from the following criticism from the press of that city her success is assured: "Miss Ethel Green as the 'Poet Laureate' has several new songs which she sings admirably. The principal musical efforts fall to her and she is entirely satisfactory, besides being a pleasing object for the eye. So far as this young woman is concerned, there was no fault to be found, and comparisons with 'The Wizard' of previous seasons is not dangerous to her. Her singing of 'I'd Do Anything in the World for You,' won her several recalls."

COAL MERGER, ALIAS COMBINE.

An Amalgamation of Eastern Colliery Operators on a Large Scale.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Herald today says: "A coal merger is contemplated whose scope is said to be the largest in the history of Cape Breton. The men behind the movement are Henry M. Whitney, of this city, B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, and Graham Fraser, formerly director of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. When the merger is effected, which will be in the near future, it is said it will equal if not surpass in commercial importance the Dominion Commercial company which has hitherto dominated the Cape Breton collieries business."

A factor of the first importance in the new enterprise will be the opening of a new shipping port, Port Morien, from which the combined product will be shipped. The harbor is open all the year round and it is regarded as an ideal port for shipping purposes. It is understood that the proposed amalgamation will embrace practically all the coal properties still independent of the Dominion Coal Co."

SEEKING MISSING WIFE.

Tacoma Man Visits Victoria in Search of Runaway Spouse.

J. H. Heye, of Tacoma, was in Victoria for the past two days, invoking the aid of the local police to assist him locate his runaway wife, a pretty Spanish woman whose name was Maria del Rosario Bascunana Labarron before it was shortened to Heye, and who is believed to be in Victoria.

Last Friday morning, Mr. Heye went to his regular work, leaving his wife in the best of humor and apparently contented, but upon his return found only a note in lieu of the missing lady. The note expressed the sentiment that she loved her husband dearly, but that his attitude toward her she construed as being that of a man who loved not. She concluded by saying that she thought she might confer a favor on her husband by leaving him and no longer bothering him with her presence.

Now, to show that he does love her the husband is searching all over the Northwest for his wife, has had placards made for posting in conspicuous places, is advertising in various ways, has the police notified that his wife is missing, and in fact has left nothing undone that might help in the finding of his wife. He is sure if he could only find her he could convince her that she was mistaken in the idea that caused her to leave. To aid in the apprehension of the Spanish lady he has offered a liberal reward, which will be given to the person who conveys him information that will lead to his finding her. He says the extent of the reward will be commensurate with the amount of work the finder did in getting trace of her.

The following description as given by the heart-broken husband will assist in finding the girl:

"My wife is a native of Malaga, Spain, speaks very broken English, age

20 years, 5 feet 3 inches in height, dark brown hair, large brown eyes and heavy dark eyebrows. Dressed last in a gray suit, white flat hat, black edge on rim. Left Tacoma Friday afternoon, September 7th. May have taken steamship Flyer for Seattle and from there by boat to Victoria or Vancouver, B. C., or by rail to Portland and San Francisco. Any one who learns anything about the woman's whereabouts that results in her husband's finding her (a reconciliation is not necessary), will be substantially rewarded. Those having such information can get the reward by communicating with J. H. Heye, General Delivery, Tacoma, Wash.

DIGGING FOR ANCIENT HISTORY.

Some Very Interesting Relics and Data Discovered in Palestine.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—Excavations in the ancient city of Gezer, mentioned in early sacred and profane history carried on by members of the Palestine exploration fund for the last three years, have developed numerous discoveries, according to advices from Jerusalem published in the September number of the Biblical World, issued from the University of Chicago press yesterday. Eight cities have been found, superimposed upon each other on the side of the old defence to the Western road to Jerusalem. The culture history and religion from as far back as 5,500 years B. C. have been revealed by architecture, jugs, weapons, masonry, etc. E. W. G. Masterman, a member of the excavating party, writes as follows: "The inhabitants lived in caves and made all their weapons and instruments of flint. In the middle period bronze is the only metal known while at a time roughly synchronous with the coming of Israel, spears of iron gradually replace bronze. The work of excavating is temporarily suspended as the three years of the Turkish firman has expired. It is hoped to secure a new firman when the researches will be resumed."

Preparing for the

Vice-Regal Visit

Arrangements Are Outlined for Reception at Parliament Buildings.

In connection with the visit of His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, Mr. H. J. S. Muskett, private secretary to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, has issued the following announcement:

"Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey will hold a public reception in the Legislative Chambers, Parliament Buildings, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 9:45 p. m.

"The entrance to the building for the general public will be at the door to the left of the main gates (the usual public entrance).

"The dressing room for ladies will be the Government Caucus Room. The dressing room for gentlemen will be the Members' Cloak Room.

"The dressing room for officials and officers of the Army and Navy and Militia will be the Members' Dining Room, behind the Legislative Chamber.

"The Speaker's Room and that adjoining it will be reserved for the use of Their Excellencies and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's party.

"All those wishing to be presented must be provided with two cards, and it is particularly requested that the names thereon be legibly and distinctly written."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

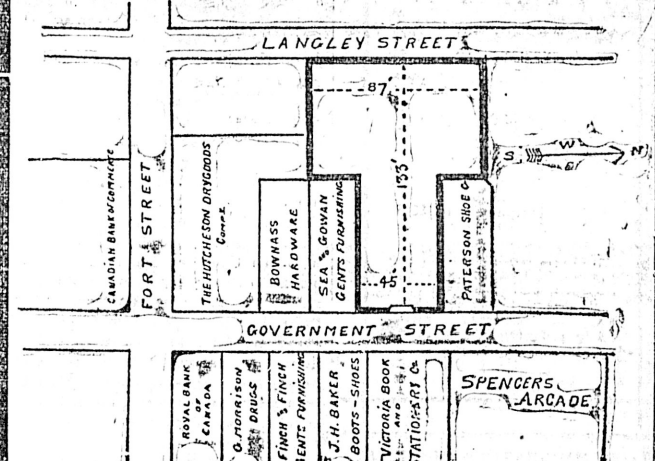
JAPANESE GOODS

NEW CONSIGNMENT Including handsome embroidered fashionable Silk Opera Cloak, great variety of Brassware; also Novelties and general necessities.

J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas Street, Balmoral Block, Victoria, B. C.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT FOR SALE--TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

The most spacious and desirable piece of property in the heart of the retail business centre of the city. Three storey brick building, with basement, Nos. 66 and 68 Government Street, running through and including 25, 27 and 29 Langley Street in the rear as per diagram below.



For further particulars apply on the premises to H. R. ELLA Exor., Est. of J. Sehl.

AMUSEMENTS

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" A Mark of Quality that distinguishes good silver plate from the common kind, that protects the buyer, is the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

On Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., this trade mark stands for quality unquestioned and beauty unsurpassed. In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

1906 Provincial Exhibition at Victoria, B. C.

SEPT. 25th to 29th

\$10,000.00 In Premiums and Valuable Special Prizes

3 Days Horse Races 3 \$3000 in Purses

Grand Stock Parades DAILY

The Best Stock Market in the Province

Bands, Sports, Games and New Exciting Attractions.

\$200.00 IN PRIZES and Championship Belt of British Columbia, for Broncho Busting Competitions

WRITE FOR PRIZE LISTS A. J. MORLEY, Mayor President J. E. SMART, Secretary 21 Chancery Chambers Building, Langley St.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Court House, Nelson.

SEALED TENDERS, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the fifteenth October next, for the erection and completion of a Court House at Nelson, B. C.

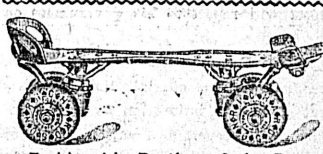
Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the Public Works Engineer's office, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Nelson, B. C., on and after the eleventh of September next.

Each tender must be accompanied with a marked cheque for five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender for the faithful performance and completion of the work.

The cheques of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them on the execution of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th September, 1906.



Fashionable Pastime of the Day ROLLER SKATING at ASSEMBLY HALL. Afternoons 2 to 5. Evenings 7.30 to 10.30. Courteous and competent instructors free for ladies. Boys under 16 not allowed on floor at evening sessions. EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA. Only First Class Patronage Solicited

THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.

General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 45c.

Week of September 17.

THE TIDBEAUX SOUVAGE GIRLS (Ten Beautiful Maidens)

In Marching, Gun-drilling, Gun-splashing, Sword Combats, Wall Sealing, etc.

Also: RAYMOND & CLARKE, THE CHAMBERLAINS, JIMMY WALL, FREDERIC ROBERTS, NEW MOVING PICTURES, and PROF. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

Victoria THEATRE

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 18, 1906.

BENEDICT BANTLY in PIANO RECITAL

Assisted by James Gordon, Violinist

Prices: \$1.00, 75c. and 50c. Box plan open Saturday, Sept. 15, 1906. Mail orders accompanied by check will receive their usual attention.

For Economy in Fuel and Durability, use

The Ohio Steel Range

National Steel Range

\$35.00

Chatham Incubators and Brooders

A. DIXON, HARDWARE

95 Johnson Street

For Sale

APPLE BOXES now in stock

Nanaimo Lumber Co. Ltd., Nanaimo, B. C.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

"I certainly give Preference to 'Caledonian'"

The Distillers Company Ltd. Edinburgh.

For the Occasion

I N Semi-ready dress suits for men we make the shoulders natural width and natural finish. The side seams at the back are not pronounced, they are well curved over the shoulder blades, and the back fits gracefully and easily. With peaked lapels, silk faced, a much downslanted gorge, and sharply French-pressed skirt you have an ideal dress coat. The dress worsted we use is rich and truly elegant.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Agents, 68-70 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.
R. E. Gosnell, Editor, General Manager and Assistant Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, Sept. 15.

Highest 60
Lowest 45
Mean 52
Sunshine, 3 hours, 18 min.

Victoria Weather

AUGUST, 1906.

Highest temperature... 80.5
Lowest temperature... 45.4
Mean temperature... 62.25
Total precipitation for the month, 0.53 inch; average amount, 0.57 inches.
Bright sunshine 285 hours and 42 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.64 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

W. D. Scott, Dominion Immigration Commissioner, is here inquiring into the question of the importation of Hindus, whose advent into the province to augment the supply of labor is agitating labor circles and causing numerous representations to be made to Ottawa. Mr. Scott will report to his government on the subject and probably upon other matters in connection with immigration. Being a discreet official, Mr. Scott has not given any intimation as to the nature of his report and will not talk for publication, but one may anticipate in some measure what some of his recommendations will be.

With reference to the Hindus they are not naturally, that is to say physically or by training or experience, well fitted for the task of laborers in this country. That is so obvious as not to require argument. Their importation cannot, however, be prohibited except under the provisions of the law which apply uniformly to all comers. Hindus are subjects of the British Empire and cannot be discriminated against. Even if the Dominion Parliament attempted to pass legislation debarring them, it may be taken for granted that the Imperial government would prevent it. India is an important section of the British Empire and Great Britain would not hazard giving offence to the racial sensibilities of its peoples. As British subjects within the Empire the Hindus are entitled to all the respect of rights which being a British subject demands. Influence, however, may and should be exerted by the Dominion government through Imperial channels to dissuade these people from coming to British Columbia where conditions must almost constitute it a hardship for them to live in large numbers—conditions wholly foreign to them.

Dealing with the importation of Hindus as a purely immigration problem, the department of immigration can only view them in the light in which it views all immigrants from whatever source they come—in a light as to whether they are "undesirable immigrants" or not. But the question of who is an "undesirable immigrant" is not left to the discretion of the immigration official. The latter, although he is necessarily allowed considerable latitude in applying the law, is restricted to certain classes of immigrants described in the Act and is specifically instructed by the law. That is to say, it is not left to the official to determine for himself the desirability or undesirability of an immigrant. The Act defines the disabilities which affect individual cases. Because a man is a Hindu or a Turk or a Japanese he cannot be deemed "undesirable," whatever the official's private judgment may be in the matter. There can be no discrimination of that character. Provided a man is healthy and sane, is enjoying the full possession of the rights of citizenship in any country from which he comes, and has sufficient funds not to be classed as indigent and not likely to become a burden on the community, he cannot be prevented a landing, no matter in what numbers he may come. The government reserves an important right to deport within two years for cause, and has power to establish a reasonable standard as to money which the immigrant should possess when he arrives in order to insure his not becoming a charge on the country.

But beyond certain limitations the law, apparently well devised and effective so far as it is intended to apply, cannot go. It does not touch the real kernel of the situation in this province. The Hindu problem, if it is to become a problem, must work itself out in its own way, independently of the present law governing immigration. The Hindus were imported or induced to come to British Columbia as a partial solution of the labor question, and that is what is to be faced now. As a class they are not fitted for the purpose for which they were intended and in many respects are an undesirable addition to our population, and for that reason the Dominion government must use its best endeavors to head off further immigration of this class by representations in the proper quarter.

We must look, as a first and main resort, to Great Britain and the countries of Northern Europe for a supply of suitable laborers—people of our country and race. In this connection it is satisfactory to know that the provincial government has taken steps to relieve the situation in the way indicated. It is not only a question of getting people of this class to come to Canada, but it is also a question of getting them to British Columbia at a rate of transportation which will render it possible. The demand for labor throughout Canada is so great that laborers are absorbed in Eastern Canada and in the Midwest as fast as they arrive. There is a special cheap immigrant rate as far as Calgary, but that rate is doubled to the coast. The natural result is that the immigrants remain east of Calgary. With this in mind, the provincial government has opened up negotiations with the Canadian Pacific railway and we may reasonably hope that the outcome will prove satisfactory. Should that, however, fail employers might under contract, advance money—a portion of the railway fare—from Calgary here. Some organization for that purpose might be necessary, but it has been suggested as feasible and is worthy of consideration.

As is well known the policy of the provincial government is, and has been, opposed to Oriental immigration and, therefore, it feels it incumbent upon it and a duty, to relieve, if possible, the labor famine by taking steps in the direction indicated. Having in view the growing period of our province and the necessity for providing every facility for its development, and especially in the farming districts, it is very essential that the labor market should be better supplied, and that no stone should be left unturned towards that end. If men of the right kind can be obtained elsewhere, no one would dream of advocating looking to the Orient. It is not anticipated that the shortage of labor will continue forever, because prosperous times will not continue without a break, even in Canada, but for the next four or five years, at least, there will be an extraordinary demand for workers in our forests, fields, fisheries and mines, and must be supplied if our progress is not to be seriously arrested.

KISSING THE BIBLE.

In England an agitation has begun against that antiquated and objectionable custom of kissing the Bible in court. The principal objection raised to it is that it is insanitary in the extreme, but there are also other strong, moral objections. It has often been pointed out that there is no easier means of conveying disease than by kissing a book that has been kissed for years before by people of all sorts and conditions. It is not only very dirty, but it is dangerous, and the wonder is that in a civilized country it has been permitted so long as it has.

But to our mind there are graver objections to the custom than the danger of infection from the microbes of diseased criminals and witnesses, although that is bad enough. Like some of our Christian customs, it is really pagan in its origin. As far back as history goes, peoples in all parts of the world have had some particular method of making a solemn declaration, or "swearing" to the truth of a statement. The taking of an oath upon the Gospel goes back to the early days of Christendom, and we have interesting survivals of it in our language, such as "the Gospel truth" or as "true as Gospel," but it is probably derived through Jewish practice from the Greeks and Romans in swearing on their gods. The meaning and effect of kissing the Bible in affirming the truth of our statements is that of calling upon God to witness that what we say is true. There are in vogue at the present time several methods of swearing without kissing a book, which might as well be an almanac in most cases as a Bible, so far as the witness is concerned. It is so purely conventional and perfunctory. He seldom thinks of the book in his hand or the solemnity of the act, any more than the man who uses profanity thinks of the literal meaning and effect of his oaths. In fact, swearing profanely is the offspring of swearing officially. Any of the methods, in substitution, are regarded as equally binding in court. One is that of affirming by holding up the right hand. The St. John Sun, discussing the subject, remarks that "as a matter of fact, an oath is no more binding morally than an ordinary assertion. It is only through the legal penalties prescribed for violation that the ceremony acquires any real force. Whatever other value it has in inducing witnesses to tell the truth is due to superstition. This being the case, it is incumbent upon the law to provide a formula to which a witness may subscribe without danger to health and life. Under the present unclean practice, a witness runs more immediate

All the Doctors Are Willing

To have their prescriptions dispensed at
Shotbol's Pioneer Drug Store
We have dispensed for them here since 1892, AND KNOW HOW.
Our assistants are qualified MEN. You may pay more for inferior work and poor drugs.

NOTE ADDRESS:
59 JOHNSON ST., NEAR GOVERNMENT ST.

SPORTSMEN

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
Guns, Ammunition, Etc., in the City.
Call and Examine Our Stock.

John Barnsley & Co. Government Street

risk in taking an oath than he does in violating it."

It is true that many people are frightened into telling the truth from the fact that they are "on oath," who would not otherwise scruple to lie without stint; but as a matter of fact, as an expedient it has doubtful moral results. It places a premium upon lying in all other circumstances. In other words, the tendency is to promote the general idea that it is only necessary to tell the truth when you have to swear to it. The moral effect of that is always bad. With that in view, why should there be any formal declaration at all that what a man states in court or signs in an official document is true? Why should a man not be expected to tell the truth on such occasions and be subject to all the penalties made and provided for violation of the truth under oath? As the law is at present, a man is punishable for obtaining money or valuable consideration from another under false pretences. If a man makes representations to his fellow whereby the latter is deceived into giving him money or goods or property of any kind, he is guilty of fraud, whether he swears to his lie or not. Why should not the principle apply to the man on the witness stand? Such a procedure would place a premium upon truth instead of upon lying, and fix the standard of public morality higher than it is at present. When the law tacitly recognizes that a lie is only serious when sworn to, whether upon the Bible or in some other way, it lowers the estimate which should be placed upon the unaffirmed testimony of every man responsible for his words.

Sousa called the Phonograph "canned music." The mere suggestion causes one to shudder, more especially as some well-meaning people will immediately demand government inspection.

The water works problem has been temporarily solved by the recent downpours of rain. Providence, so to speak, has thrown cold water on a number of well-meaning schemes. It now remains for the ratepayers to do the rest.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, said in a London interview that "we are all imperialists in Canada." Mr. Oliver will very likely be soundly wigged by his chief when he returns to Canada. Not to speak of a considerable body of Sir Wilfrid's supporters who are not imperialists, there are two or three notable exceptions—Hon. Sidney Fisher, for instance.

The people of Ayr are making a manful struggle to raise funds necessary for the repairing of the "Auld Brig o' Ayr" and keeping it standing as it has stood for 600 years. They are appealing to Scotchmen all the world over for aid. Already £5000 have been raised, but £10,000 are required. Those who take a sentimental interest in the matter sufficient to contribute may send their money to William Miller, Nile Court, Ayr. If the money is not raised within thirty days or so, the old bridge, made immortal by Burns, will be torn down and replaced by a modern structure—this as a matter of public safety.

It is often, in mixed gatherings of British and Americans, a somewhat delicate matter to do honor to their respective rulers without giving offence to either one or other of the nationalities. In international gatherings, the question of precedence is likely to be embarrassing, because neither American nor Britisher likes to have his neighbor's country put before his own. The Governor General's Foot Guards, who were visiting New York recently, solved the problem very satisfactorily by a modification of the National Anthem so as to honor both rulers at once. It will be observed in the following stanza that King Edward is placed before President Roosevelt, but that is merely to aid in the versification, "Theodore" being made to rhyme with "o'er." The variation is expressed in these lines:

God watch our rulers o'er,
Edward and The-o-dore—
Rulers we love,
Send them victorious,
Long to rule over us,
In peace most glorious,
Reign Thou above.

The picking up of a life buoy at Heriot Bay is a sad reminder of the fate of H. M. S. Condor, which sailed from Esquimaux on December 2, 1901. This is the first definite news of the vessel since her loss nearly four and a half years ago. The Warspite and the Condor started together to go to Honolulu. The night following, a terrific gale sprang up and the two ships parted company—the latter never to be heard of again, not a man, or buoy, or spar,

or boat having turned up to tell of the probable fate that overtook her, or where. It was one of the most mournful episodes of navigation on this coast. One hundred and forty souls were lost. Now that a life buoy has been found at Heriot Bay, we have some clue to the direction in which the Condor was cast on that awful night, though the exact or even approximate whereabouts will forever, in all probability, remain a profound mystery.

Dr. Sam Browne, late of the Royal Navy, and Mrs. Browne, of Leamington, England, who were here last week with the visiting British doctors, recently were participants in the great Warwick Pageant in the grounds of Warwick Castle, which continued for five days. Two thousand performers took part. The Pageant commemorated the whole history of the town from the time of Cymbeline until the present day. It concluded with an allegorical representation of the city surrounded by fourteen young Warwicks in America and the Colonies. One of the most interesting scenes commemorates the story of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the city. At that time John Shakespeare was bailiff of the town, and it is said that he presented to the Queen his son William, who afterwards became the immortal, then aged eight. William, it is said, asked leave to kiss the Queen, and Her Majesty graciously permitted it. Dr. Browne and wife were the principal characters in Episode 9, representing "Thos. and Dame Fisher." In Great Britain there is a growing tendency towards the revival of old forms and ceremonies and for the preservation of the relics of the past. It is not only historically interesting but preserves the traditions of the nation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"FONETICS" AND MILLIONAIRES.

Sir—It is difficult to realize why a number of irresponsible men who, I will assume, are classical scholars, could deliberately attempt to cloud over, and make it more difficult to discover and explain, the Latin and Greek derivation of English words. Take the word phantasy, which Mr. Roosevelt rather sneers at as a creation of "our grandfathers"—he prefers "fantasy."

I am strongly of opinion our ancestors were not far astray, and, indeed, Nuttall, although not a millionaire, is also a fairly good authority on the subject. As Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Roosevelt have so decidedly pronounced their opinion in favor of "fantasy," it is surely up to them to order a change to "fotograf" and "fotograf."

More grist to that visionary \$120,000,000 savings bank (you have spoken of) by order of a millionaire and a gentleman of foreign extraction!

A short time ago a millionaire offshoot, a young man, who was sent to England some years ago to undergo a course of refinement, etc., returned to the States and ran the usual gauntlet of kodaks and interviews; his opinion being asked upon all subjects, from the spots on the sun down to the shady corners of Chicago. At last, like a true Britisher born, he broke loose with a big D, and said he "could not see why the dickens a fellow was expected to know everything because he had come in for a pot of money!"

T. K.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
—FINEST AND FASTEST—

"EMPRESSES"

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL

Sept. 29, Sat. Lake Erie
Oct. 5, Fri. Empress of Ireland
Oct. 13, Sat. Lake Manitoba
Oct. 19, Fri. Empress of Britain

and weekly thereafter.

S.S. Lake Champlain & Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin Passengers (Second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at \$40.00, \$42.50 and \$45.

Lake Manitoba—1st, \$65.00 and upwards; 2nd, \$40.00.
Empresses—1st, \$80.00 to \$500.00; 2nd, \$45.00 and \$47.50; 3rd, \$28.75.

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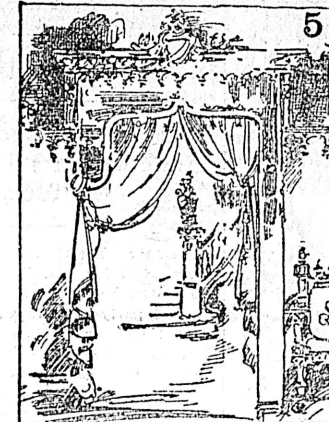
Large Shipment of
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Call in and Inspect Our
Assortment

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Archway Decoration

Between Drawing Room and Hall. The Archway itself is in cedar or oak, decorated with Armorial Shield in Baronial Style. The Handsome Velour



5 Curtains are draped high to give a full view of both hall and room, especially the broad stairway, with handsome carved newel and balustrade in solid oak, which can be obtained from our factory.

This treatment for Archway Decoration is becoming popular, as our Drapery Department now carries such an extensive range of handsome velours, rich silk brocades and other art fabrics, entirely obviating the necessity of sending to Europe for these materials. Many stores carry

these goods in crude greens and reds, but we carry them in every shade and tint; in addition, we take the precaution to only import the finest Parisian Velours, etc.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

Henry Young & Co.

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WE draw attention to a very fine shipment of beautiful Neck Furs, just unpacked. They are in Japanese Marten, real Mink, Alaska Sable, Grey Squirrel, Thibet and Ermine. For these excellent goods we have marked prices down very low, ranging from \$5 for the Japanese Marten up to \$45 and \$50 for the Seal, Mink and Fisher. MUFFS TO MATCH.



BEARSKIN COATING

We are also showing a new arrival of extra quality Children's White Bearskin Coating at
\$3.50 and \$4.50 per yard

COMFORT QUILTS

A special line of these useful items, in excellent designs and materials at prices ranging from
\$1.50 to \$5.50

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Government St., VICTORIA



Every Man's Ideal

Fit-Reform founded Hand-Tailored Garments, completely finished in Canada.

Fit-Reform originated the system whereby men of every physique can get absolutely perfect-fitting garments.

Fit-Reform perfected the system of specialist tailoring.

There is a style—an elegance—a distinctive tone—to Fit-Reform that have no compeers in the Dominion.

Fit-Reform quality is the cornerstone of Fit-Reform's success.

With a feeling of pride as well as pleasure, we now announce the arrival of our Suits and Overcoats for Fall and Winter Wear.

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New Fall Goods Just Arrived. Ladies' and Gents' Suits to Order. Fit Guaranteed.

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and
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LION

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WHOLESALE

SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
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NEW ARRIVALS

FOR AUTUMN

Four Cases of High Class
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH
AND FRENCH

WORSTEDS
—AND—
SERGES

Just to hand. All goods of the
Newest and Latest Designs.
You obtain satisfaction when you
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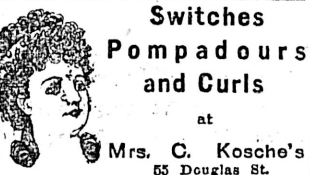
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A GOOD TONIC**OUR
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CHEMIST98 Government Street, Near
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We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel, and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors, Order Furniture a Specialty.

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
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PATERSON**SHOE CO., Ltd.****ARCHES ALL BEAUTIFUL**

See that the arch of your foot is properly fitted with a pair of our Dress Boots; it will add comfort and style.

Women's Fine Vici Kid Boots, medium sole, very latest \$4.00 and \$4.50

Men's Extra Good Quality Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Patent Leather Boots, all styles, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00

TWO STORES:

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Wedding Cake**Excellence**

We make a specialty of artistic

Wedding Cakes

of handsome appearance and quality, to suit the most critical.

Order From Clay's

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11½ acres all cultivated
Water Front
1 hour from city
\$2,100

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FLEMING BROS.
PHOTOGRAPHERS and KODAK AGENTS

We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description, and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photos Supplied at

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98½ GOVERNMENT ST.
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FOR TOURISTS

A UNIQUE SOUVENIR
HAND-CARVED

Oak Butter Dishes

With the Old Willow Plate Centre Dish—and Silver-Plated Knife to match.

TAKE ONE HOME.
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We pack them securely.

Fox's Cutlery Store
78 GOVERNMENT ST.

**Finch's
Clothing**

Represents a lifetime of High-grade Tailoring Experience, with a record of success equalled by few stores on the continent.

For Quality and Style we recommend our

**\$15.00 Overcoats
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as the best value offered anywhere in Canada, made from imported Woolens, and vastly superior to what you usually get at the price.

Always a pleasure
to Show Goods

**FOR SALE**

one of the best
modern residences
in town, designed
by S. Maclure.
Fine location,
quite new, and in
splendid condition

HEISTERMAN & CO
75 Government Street.

Local News

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

Children's Ward.—The new children's ward to the Jubilee hospital is nearing completion. Plasterers are now at work on the interior of the building and in another month it is expected it will be ready for occupancy.

Teachers' Institute.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute will be held Friday afternoon next in the Y. M. C. A. hall at 2:30 sharp. An interesting and varied programme has been prepared and several short papers will be presented.

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana Cigar.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

VICTORIA GARAGE

Automobiles For Hire and For Sale.

118 Yates Street
Thoroughly Reliable 'Phone No. 1191
and Expert Chauffeurs

Civil Engineers.—This afternoon a party of members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers are expected to reach here. There are about fifty in the company. They will be guests at the Driad. The party arrived at Vancouver yesterday.

New Law Firm.—Mr. J. P. Mann was introduced by the Honorable Judge Walker to the court, Mr. Justice Irving presiding, and took the usual oath as a solicitor. Mr. Mann joins Mr. C. Dubois Mason in partnership. The firm name will be "Mason & Mann."

Accident at Tye Mine.—Word was received from Duncan yesterday to the effect that John Carmichael got his leg broken at the Tye mine yesterday morning. Particulars of the accident were not given and Mr. Carmichael has been taken to Duncan for treatment.

Birthday Celebration.—The Ladies' Aid of the Church of Our Lord are having a birthday celebration of the organization on Monday afternoon next, when all members and friends of the church are invited to bring birthday presents to stock the working basket with materials. This meeting will be held in the school, and subsequent gatherings at the residence of Mrs. Gladstone, 132 Superior street.

Hewitt-Barker.—In St. John's church on the 13th inst. W. H. Hewitt, of Seattle, was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Barker, niece of Mrs. Becht and Mrs. A. Rusta of this city. The groom was supported by Senator Irvine, a partner of Mr. Hewitt's in a Washington lumber business. Lunch was partaken of at the Driad after which a reception was tendered at the home of Mrs. Rusta, afterwards the happy couple left for Shawigan. Spending a brief stay there they left on a tour of Washington and Oregon.

Ladies' Choral Class.—This class, which was so successfully inaugurated last season, will be resumed early in October. By request, and in order to accommodate those who may be engaged during the day, the rehearsals will in future, be held in the evening instead of the afternoon—the day of the week and date of the first practice to be announced later. All intending members are requested to send their names to Miss Archibut at the Poplars, Bellot street, as early as possible, and for the benefit of those desirous of joining it may be mentioned that a very small fee per month is charged for instruction in the principles of good choral singing. Further particulars on application.

Canadian Manufacturers.—The Victoria Board of Trade has invited the Canadian Manufacturers' association to attend a meeting in the board room of the Board of Trade on their arrival in this city in the near future. Mayor Morley and the city aldermen will also be invited as also the committees of the Victoria Tourist and Development association. The meeting has been called so that the report of the board's committee on manufacturers may be considered and brought before the notice of the prominent business men who will accompany the Canadian Manufacturers' party. The result of the meeting will be eagerly waited for, and there is no doubt but that the city will benefit immensely from such an important gathering.

To Climb Sooke Hills.—There is to be seen in the window of Mr. Thomas Plimley, opposite the post office, a new motor bicycle recently imported from England. This machine embodies some new ideas in the line of motor bicycle construction, is equipped with a three-and-a-half horse power engine of the four-cycle type, also a Phoenix two-speed gear, and will climb a grade of twenty-five per cent with perfect ease. The hill climbing capacity of this motor bicycle will enable the user to take all the hills between this city and Nanaimo including the famous hills at Sooke, while by the use of the high gear a great speed can be developed on suitable roads. This is the only machine of the type in British Columbia, and is manufactured by the Minerva Motor company. The motor bicycles and motor cars ordered by Mr. Plimley for residents of this city have proven very satisfactory in service, and there are now no less than seven cars now en route and being constructed to order in England for customers of Mr. Plimley. The first consignment of these cars is looked for daily.

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana Cigar.

Novelty No. 11.—Handy Fruit and Vegetable Slicer for slicing apples, pears, beets, turnips, carrots, cucumbers, etc. Price 25c. Come in and see it. Novelty No. 12. Pinking Irons for pinking cloth. Sizes from 3-4 inch to 1-1-4 inch. Price 25c each. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas Street.

Big range of Hosiery, Underwear, Hoods, Clouds, Wool Jackets, Wool and Cloth Gaiters, Boots, Shawls, at right prices, Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

The Westside store sees its end This week. Every article will be a bargain, and every day a bargain day till the end is reached, open evenings till 9:30.

The Famous Kootenay Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

Blankets.—White Wool Blankets, 60 x 80, heavy, strong, best \$3.00, 60 x 80, light, strong, best \$2.50. Pure Saxony Wool Blankets \$5.75 up, best quality made. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

See California.—before going East. The Southern Pacific company offers excellent accommodations. Two trains daily to San Francisco by the Famous Scenic Shasta route. Reservations, tickets and information at Union Ticket office, 608 First Avenue, Seattle. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

Paints, Oils, Varnish and Floor Stains at Cheapside.

New Fall Suitings Just Arrived at Taisang & Co., 156 Government street. Ladies' and Gents' suits made to order. Fit and style guaranteed. English trade a specialty.

Saturday Bargains, 3 snaps: 27-inch Flannelette, 6c. yd.; 37-inch for 10c.; 60c Velveteens for 45c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

CAMPBELL'S**Announcement**

FOR this week we beg to announce an arrival of extremely handsome Tailored Costumes and Ladies' Suits. These Garments have been hurried forward by special delivery direct from London and Paris, and are the very latest fashions from those cities. The styles are correct in every detail; the materials and colors most charming and effective.

In the daintiest of Neckwear we are showing Chiffon Stocks, decorated with pearl beads, also with steel beads and forget-me-nots. New York's latest ideas in Dog Collars, Neck Ruffies, Chiffon and Lace Scarfs, which are as popular as ever in Blue, White and delicate Brown. We should like you to see our new, fashionable Necklaces and Hair Combs, and also the very latest Ladies' Belts, known as the Elsie Janis Belt. It is in very delicate shades of Kid, with the new fastener, and is shaped for this season's fashions.

In Long Gloves, Silk and Suede, we have some new goods for your inspection.

Every Article in our Showrooms is priced low, as our business is built up on Small Profits and Quick Returns

Angus Campbell & Co.

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

C1254

Flags, flags, best value in the city. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Bonnets at Cheapside.

The Bee Hive, Fancy Store, 84 Douglas St. This week afternoon tea will be served to all customers, from 3 to 5.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

The Bee Hive, Fancy Store, 84 Douglas St. This week afternoon tea will be served to all customers, from 3 to 5.

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Victoria House

82 YATES STREET

We have just opened the following:

LONG SILK LACE GLOVES

At 90c. and 75c. per pair.

Also

**NEW PLAIDS
NEW SERGES
NEW TWEEDS
NEW HOSIERY
NEW BLOUSES
NEW FLANNELETTES
NEW VENETIAN CLOTHS**

We call special attention to our SHIRUNK FLANNELS at 40c. and 50c. per yard.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Dr. H. B. F. Chistion of Paris, the celebrated doctor on Beauty Culture, has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet Preparations, including Hair Destroyer. It positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, and ends your superfluous hair. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, also any discoloration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble, will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obesithal, a sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores. Cuta Castile Soap. Best Dental Cream, 25c. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at 120 Cormorant, above Blanchard.

**NAVY
BLUE
SERGE**

We have the Finest Assortment of

BLUE SERGES

Ever Shown in the City. We guarantee them to wear well and hold their color. We wish to show them to you.

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS
31 FORT STREET

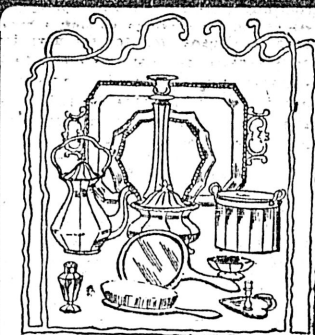
Use telephone to Ladners.

A NOTED SINGER

Enrico Caruso, the world's greatest tenor, will visit your home and sing for you through a gold-moulded Record. These records will surprise and delight you.

WE SELL BERLINER AND VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

THOS. PLIMLEY, Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

**SILVERWARE**

Silver, or silver-plated ware of high quality, is always a good investment.

We invite the inspection of our new importations of silverware; elegance of design and the highest standard of workmanship are attained in these goods. A pleasing wedding gift can always be selected from our Tableware, Toilet Articles, and miscellaneous goods.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street
P. O. Box 93. Tel. 118.

FANCY CREAMERY

And Fresh Dairy
Butter 30c a lb.
equal to any 35c butter on the market.

14 lb. box Govt. Creamery \$3.75

Wm. B. Hall**Hang Wo Lung Kee**

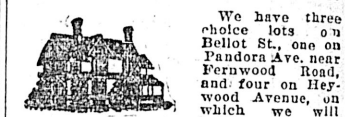
Importers and Dealers in

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

ALL SILK WEAR

In Many New Ideas.

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Desirable Homes at Low Prices.

on easy terms.
Moore & Whittington,
Contractors 'Phone A750
Agents for the

Moore-Whittington Lumber Co.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings for Sale. Mill Phone B1103.

**Building Lots
FOR SALE**

HOUSES BUILT ON THE IN-
STALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Elford St. Phone 1140

**WHO?**

THE
SEGAR
MAN

IMPORTER OF ALL THE
POPULAR MAKES OF
CIGARS

E. A. MORRIS,
The Leading Tobacconist

72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Subscribe for The Colonist



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

ACTIVITY AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS

The British Columbia Agricultural Association Has an Interesting History

The opening of the B. C. agricultural exhibition is now only nine days away and everything points to the most successful show that has ever been held in the history of the society. In referring to the history of the society it has had a very checkered career and dates so far back that very few in the city remember the first show. As near as can be ascertained the first show that was ever held in this city took place in 1862 under the auspices of the Farmers club. The fair on that occasion was held on the southwest corner of Government and Fort streets on which the Canadian Bank of Commerce now stands. In 1863 and 1864 the show was held on Broad street between Fort and Broughton streets. A few years previous to this time Messrs. Pemberton and Pearce had opened a market on this site but for obvious reasons it did not prove a success and arrangements were made to have the show held there. It proved a great success the farmers from their small gardens were out in force and had some very fine exhibits. In 1865 the fair grounds were moved to Fort street between Douglas and Blanchard and the property now occupied by the Philharmonic hall. The fair was held near the corner of Birdcage Walk and Superior street. The shows were held annually at different locations throughout the city and in 1871 in year of Confederation the Farmers club was merged into the Provincial Agricultural society with Thos. Russell secretary and the late E. H. Jackson of Cedar Hill president. The shows were then continued with regularity till 1884, Mr. Russell filling the position of secretary every year with one exception from 1871 to 1888. When Mr. S. Perry Mills occupied the office, among the gentlemen who then took a prominent part in the management of the show were Dr. Tolmie, John Jessop, George Jay, Sr., J. D. Pemberton, J. H. Jackson, and the late E. H. Jackson. In 1881 and 1882 the fair was held at the Willows near the same place in which the present buildings are erected but on a much less pretentious scale. In 1882 the fair was made notable by the fact that the Marquis of Lorne who was then Governor General of Canada performed the opening ceremony. This show proved a magnificent success and a large number of outsiders were present. In connection with this show many amusing incidents are told, not the least of which was the action of the gate-keeper in closing the gate before the judges of the supreme court had entered. The gatekeeper had received his orders to close the gate after His Excellency's party and the city audience had entered and he did so, despite the protests of the judges who were made secured through the regular gate and pay their admission fee. Another amusing incident occurred on a similar occasion when late Mr. Justice Needham was down to open the exhibition. The bell ringer marched through the streets announcing the fact that His Lordship would deliver an address on agriculture and the front portion of the space was reserved for ladies while the gentlemen had to stand behind. His Lordship delivered a very fine address but through a slip of the tongue he sent his listeners flying in all directions. In 1883 the fair grounds were moved to a piece of property near Beacon Hill, on Heywood avenue. At this time the directors of the fair endeavored to secure a portion of Beacon Hill, and had everything practically arranged when an injunction was secured preventing them from erecting the building. A large hall was, however, erected in a piece of property that had been secured and the main hall was only torn down a few years ago. At this hall many a fine exhibition was held and among those who saw the exhibitions of those days and compare them with the present, there are some who do not hesitate to say the ones of the early days were the best. In describing one of the exhibitions one of the directors said the exhibits were much larger. There were great big cabbages that you could not get your arms around. You talk about pumpkins! You should have seen those that were exhibited then. Why, it would take two men to lift them. They were all grown by white men; no Chinamen those days. The exhibition was held at this place until 1890, when it was decided that it would not be big enough to hold all the exhibits of the following year, and it was decided to erect a new building at the Driving Park. The provincial government granted them the land, and Thomas Sorby was called on to furnish the plans. William Lorimer secured the contract, and the present building was erected in time for the fair of 1891. At this time W. H. Balmbridge was secretary. He was followed by C. E. Renouf, who occupied the position until 1895, when he was succeeded by A. J. Dallain, who held office for two years. From that time until 1901 there was a break, during which time no exhibitions were held. In 1901, however, the citizens of Victoria realized that they must be up and doing, and they determined that the society should be reorganized. A meeting was held, at which Beaumont Boggs was elected secretary and Charles Hayward, mayor of Victoria, president. The committee made great preparations for the fair and His Royal Highness the Duke of York, performed the opening ceremony. It was a glorious October day when His Royal Highness, with the Duchess of York, accompanied by a distinguished party, drove up to the hall. The grounds were taxed to their utmost. The scene was a very brilliant one. The weather was fine for the rest of the week, which contributed to making the fair a grand success, and the committee were elated over their success. In the following year Secretary Boggs was sent to Winnipeg to get pointers at the exhibition in that city, and in that year the number of entries far exceeded those of the previous year, necessitating more stalls for the horses and cattle. The main building required many repairs, and on top of the large expenditure the show was held during a week of extremely wet weather. In consequence there was a big deficit. In 1903 R. H. Swinerton was appointed secretary, which position he held until last year. During his regime two fairs were held and both proved highly successful. When it was decided that there should be no fair in 1905, owing to the Dominion fair being held in New Westminster, there were many complaints received. Now the history has been brought down to the fair that will be held this year, with J. E. Smart as secretary, the success of which it is as yet impossible to announce, but from present indications it will have far more exhibits than any previous fair. In connection with the present fair the arrangements are progressing very satisfactorily, and nothing is being left undone that will tend to make the show a success. It has already been stated that a large number of entries have been received, but it was largely increased yesterday, when entries were received from A. T. Maynard, Chilliwack; A. F. Halhead, Turgoose; and Bishop & Clarke, Cedar Hill. All three made large entries and will be in strong competition with those already entered. From the number of entries that have been received it is expected that more stall room will have to be arranged for. In sheep and swine there are also many applications for space and it is safe to say that the competition in these classes will be very keen. The poultry exhibit is also attracting attention and will be well filled. Workmen are at present repairing the stalls and outhouses, and everything will be in readiness when the entries commence to arrive. In the main building the committee are having a hard time in allotting space. The committee were at the building all yesterday afternoon, but were unable to complete their task. The number of applications that have been made for space is as large as ever before, and in the majority of cases the space asked for is greater than it is possible to supply. Owing to the rush of business some of the manufacturing firms of the city have found it impossible to get an exhibit in readiness, and consequently will not be represented, but their place is rapidly taken up by those who desire to show. In the district exhibit class only two entries have been received—Chilliwack and Saanich. This has been caused largely by the fact that the New Westminster fair, coming after that of the local, has given larger prizes, making it more advantageous from their standpoint to compete at New Westminster. Many improvements are being made in the interior of the main hall, and decorators have already commenced work. Tomorrow will be the last day on which entries will be received, and it is expected that all who desire will make their entries, otherwise they will be unable to have their exhibits in place. In the machinery hall there will be a good exhibit, many of the local shops having already applied for space. As in former years there will be several tents of refuge. The Ladies of the Maccabees, W. C. T. U., Woodmen of the World and others will have tents; while the dining room will be under the management of W. B. Smith, who intends to do all he can to make it a success. White cooks and waiters will be employed, and meals will be served on the European plan, while he will also have sandwich stands throughout the grounds. While the arrangements are going on in the grounds surrounding the building, and the building itself, the race track is not being overlooked, and is being put in good shape for the meet. According to a well known horseman who was spoken to on the question yesterday, the track is in better shape now than it has ever been, and with a little more work it will be good. This attraction is expected to prove a strong one. As has already been stated 30 horses have already been entered from Seattle and last evening W. R. Jackson received a communication from Vancouver stating that twelve horses that have been racing there will be over. Included in this lot are: Spindulix, Camelia, Holy Berry, Molly Perry, Amora Tangible, Volcano Dance, Fort Wayne, Milshora, Huachua, E. C. Kante and Annie. The same despatch states that

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Florence Foush, whose entry was announced last week recently broke the track record at Vancouver by running a mile in 1:41. Besides those there are several local horses that are now being worked out on the track. Included in this lot are several which will enter for the gentlemen's driving race, Victoria Girl, Dr. Hunter, Lizzie B., Jim Fook Yuen's; Uncle Dick, with another belonging to the same owner. F. McQuire's Sister Stell, W. R. Jennings has also an entry.

Walter Millington is attending to S. A. Spencer's big black mare, as well as Rose Amanda. The latter is a handsome little mare from the Taylor Ranch, Saanich, she is at present owned by Jas. Anderson, and will make a determined effort to carry off the A. B. C. challenge cup.

Mr. C. A. Harrison of the Dried hotel has a pair of fast runners in the Maid of Del Norte and a new racer which he just purchased from C. X. Larrabee, of the Brooke Nook ranch, Montana. She is five years old and comes of very fast stock. Her sire is Joe Patchin, with a record of 2:01 1/4. The dam is One One, with a record of 2:11 1/4, by Woodford Wilkes, son of Gen. Wilkes. Mr. Harrison's new mare is a sister to Dan Patch, that paced at the Minnesota state fair last week in the remarkable time of 1:55.

With these horses entered and others intending to do so it is safe to say that there will be good sport during the three day race meet.

Another attraction that is causing interest is the trap shooting contest for the Four Crown challenge cup, this event will take place on the first day and it is expected that there will be a good number of competitors from the mainland and Sound cities. The tag-off war will very likely bring out four teams from this city and there will be a good pull to decide who will hold the Players Challenge cup for the coming year. The broncho busting contest, however, is expected to prove the strongest drawing card and will bring many visitors to the fair that would not otherwise visit it.

On the whole the indications at present point to a most successful fair and it is expected that the show that opens on September 25th and closes on Saturday September 29th will prove far more successful than some of its predecessors.

MOTOR-CARS AS ROAD-BREAKERS.

The county council surveyor of Kent in his annual report on road maintenance, draws attention to the seriousness of road destruction by motor-cars. In some districts, he says, the roads have had to be repaired twice during the year, owing to the damage caused by the cars. Especially was this the case where flints were used for road-making and his observations convinced him that the fast-traveling light cars did comparatively more damage than the heavier vehicles. The remedy he suggests is the use of more macadam on country roads, and, where possible, a tar surface. The latter, in his experience, had proved the best dust preventive.

THE GOLFER AND THE SEAGULL.

An interesting point for golfers has been raised by the curious experience of Mr. Brothers, of Blackburn, on the picturesque links at Port St. Mary. Mr. Brothers had driven from the fifth hole when a huge seagull swooped down on him, and he alighted and carried it off in its bill, with six other gulls furiously contesting for its possession. Regarding the ball as lost, Mr. Brothers rapped another and played it; but on following it up, he was astonished to find that the original ball had been dropped by the bird well on the green. The question then arose: was he entitled to play it where it lay?

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For September, 1906.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	
	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	
1	0.40	7.8	8.16	1.05	4.9	7.1
2	1.51	7.6	8.55	2.15	3.9	7.1
3	2.45	7.3	9.15	3.25	2.9	7.1
4	3.45	7.0	10.10	4.35	1.9	7.1
5	4.40	6.6	10.45	5.35	0.9	7.1
6	5.36	6.2	11.25	6.35	0.0	7.1
7	6.33	5.8	12.05	7.35	0.9	7.3
8	7.27	5.3	12.45	8.35	1.9	7.3
9	8.18	4.8	13.25	9.35	2.9	7.3
10	9.05	4.3	14.05	10.35	3.9	7.3
11	9.88	3.8	14.45	11.35	4.9	7.3
12	10.68	3.3	15.25	12.35	5.9	7.3
13	11.45	2.8	16.05	13.35	6.9	7.3
14	12.18	2.3	16.45	14.35	7.9	7.3
15	12.88	1.8	17.25	15.35	8.9	7.3
16	13.54	1.3	18.05	16.35	9.9	7.3
17	14.45	0.8	18.45	17.35	10.9	7.3
18	15.32	0.3	19.25	18.35	11.9	7.3
19	16.15	0.0	20.05	19.35	12.9	7.3
20	16.94	0.5	20.45	20.35	13.9	7.3
21	17.68	1.0	21.25	21.35	14.9	7.3
22	18.38	1.5	22.05	22.35	15.9	7.3
23	19.03	2.0	22.45	23.35	16.9	7.3
24	19.63	2.5	23.25	24.35	17.9	7.3
25	20.18	3.0	24.05	25.35	18.9	7.3
26	20.68	3.5	24.45	26.35	19.9	7.3
27	21.13	4.0	25.25	27.35	20.9	7.3
28	21.53	4.5	26.05	28.35	21.9	7.3
29	22.28	5.0	26.45	29.35	22.9	7.3
30	23.08	5.5	27.25	30.35	23.9	7.3

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds to the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

VIOLENT HEADACHES.

"I was troubled for a long time with headaches which would come on with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. Headache powders and quick cures did no good. Eight months ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since."—Mr. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont.

Open every evening at The Westside as everything must be closed out by end of this week.

Everybody who has lived in or visited the Old Country is familiar with the name of Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, the largest wine merchants in the world, proprietors of some of the most extensive French and Spanish vineyards and owners of several large distilleries where the famous Strathmill and Spey Royal brands of whiskies are distilled. Messrs. Gilbey have recently appointed Dixie H. Ross & Co., of independent grocery fame, as sole agents for Vancouver Island.

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REDUCE YOUR INSURANCE
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TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Local News

St. John's Guild.—Owing to the viceregal functions, the meeting of the Junior Guild of St. John's Church has been postponed from Monday, the 17th, to Monday, the 24th.

A Business Venture.—W. B. Smith, has leased the building on Yates street lately occupied by the B. C. Electric Railway company and will convert the premises into undertaking parlors.

Concert and Social.—A concert and social will be given in the schoolroom of the First Congregational church, Pandora street, next Wednesday evening in aid of the church fund. A first class programme has been prepared.

Havitt-Barker.—Rev. Percival Jenks on Thursday officiated at the marriage of William Henry Havitt of Tacoma and Elizabeth Barker, daughter of Mrs. William Gillespie of Swan Lake. The groom was supported by Senator Joseph Irying of Washington state.

Interment at Townsend.—The remains of the late Mrs. Louisa Jane Gilmour, who died at the Jubilee Hospital on Friday, were shipped yesterday on the steamer Whatcom to Port Townsend for interment, by the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing Company.

Real Estate Deal.—It is reported that J. J. Musgrave concluded a deal during the week involving the transfer of two and a half acres of Esquimalt road property. The purchase price was \$3,000. The same agent sold some land at Langley which brought \$3,500.

Refuge Home.—At the regular monthly meeting of the committee of the W. C. T. U. Refuge Home the following were gratefully thanked for donations during August: Mrs. Neil, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rocket, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Howison, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Small, Mrs. F. Grant and Mrs. McNaughton.

Sir Thomas Shaugnessy.—During the early part of the coming week, Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, president of the C. P. R. will visit Victoria. He will probably be here for a couple of days, during which period he will likely be asked to address the board of trade.

Interesting Service.—This evening a very interesting service will be held in the Metropolitan Methodist church where Mrs. Barrett, the well known American Evangelist, will conduct an Evangelistic meeting, and the large choir under Gideon Hicks will give a specially selected musical service.

Visiting Mill Man.—John McMillan, of Seattle, until recently one of Washington's prominent lumber men, is registered at the Dried. Mr. McMillan says that he recently sold out his lumber interests to Michigan men who are gradually acquiring the lumber industry of Puget Sound. Mr. McMillan says the firm is going up on the American side, the immediate cause for which he attributes to the log trust.

Laid to Rest.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Janet Luban Thorburn Wallace took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing Company, where service was conducted by Rev. W. L. Clay. There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful flowers were presented. The employees of the cement works attended in a body, and the following acted as pallbearers: W. E. Losee, T. Tubman, C. Cain, R. Fenwick, J. Thompson, W. J. Ledingham.

Back From Alberta.—Mr. Arthur Brencley, manager for F. R. Stewart & Co., at Vancouver, has returned from a business trip to Alberta. Mr. Brencley went chiefly for the purpose of disposing of some fruit shipments. It was his original intention to go as far east as Winnipeg, taking the Canadian Northern from Edmonton, but by the time he arrived at Edmonton he had sold out all that he could undertake to sell. This in itself is a strong indication of the popularity of British Columbia fruit in the Northwest. Mr. Brencley reports that he found things exceedingly prosperous along the Calgary & Edmonton branch.

E. & N. Accident.—Yesterday morning shortly after the regular train left Victoria the yard engine No. 8, in charge of Engineer Austin and Fireman Wilson, was running on the tracks between the 13 and 14 mile point, in the neighborhood of Saanich Inlet, the engine jumped the track. It turned completely over and then rolled to the bottom of the embankment. The two men were thrown out with the first shock. They landed clear of the wreck and escaped with a few injuries. Austin had his face cut and his shoulder hurt, while Wilson's back was severely bruised. The noon train was delayed for half an hour at the scene of the mishap while the track was repaired.

Progress at Saanich.—During the last days there have been a few changes in farm property throughout South Saanich. Mr. Nott, one of the pioneers of the Yukon and the first man to operate a steamboat into Dawson City, has obtained control of the last fifty acres of the McHugh estate. Already a horse employed a gang of men and a horse shunter are at work clearing, and it is his intention to have most of the land in crop by next year. There are options on the two adjacent properties—one of forty-five and the other of sixty acres. They have been taken by two men hailing from Hamilton, Manitoba. These lands both front upon the sea and offer excellent facilities for both fruit growing and general farming.

County Court.—Yesterday in the county court before Judge Lampman an application was heard with respect to the arrest of Alfred Rushworth. The action arose out of the defendant, Rushworth, having sold out his interest in the Victoria Steam Laundry to August Dolpel. Mr. Rushworth purchased the business in company with a partner from A. F. McCrimmon. A note in favor of Mr. McCrimmon remained due when the sale of Mr. Rushworth's interest was made. On the ground that it was agreed that Mr. Rushworth was intending to leave the city a capias was issued against him. R. T. Elliott, appearing for Mr. Rushworth, asked for the discharge of his client on the ground

Chew Yuen & Co.
25 STORE STREET.
All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoes Repairing Neat. Dances. Prices Moderate.

Cortelli Wash Silks
400 Shades that do not Fade

WHERE DUNLOP HEELS COME IN
THE argument for Dunlop "Comfort" Rubber Heels goes past the fact that Dunlop rubber wears as well as leather and gives more sure footing. It goes further, too, than the matter of a small difference in cost. The place where they come in, so to speak, is between each one of the thirty-three joints of the spine. Rubber heels cushion the fall of the foot. With every step taken on hard leather heels there is a jar sent along the spine when the foot strikes the ground in the motion of walking. "COMFORT" heels absorb that jar—save wear and—give spring and lightness to the step. DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS COMPANY, LIMITED, Head Office and Factory, Booth Avenue, Toronto. Wholesale Depots at St. John, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal. ONE PRICE FIFTY CENTS THE PAIR

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THE SCENIC SPOT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A Resort where one wishing to spend a vacation may combine the pleasures of the place with the health-giving qualities of the thermal springs. The drinking and bathing of these waters are recommended throughout the Northwest by the medical profession. RATES MODERATE HOTEL FIRST CLASS WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET

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We are Sole Agents in Victoria for
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We Carry the Largest Stock of
Edison Phonographs
AND RECORDS in the city.
That is Talking Machine "Quality"
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Come and See for Yourself at
FLETCHER BROS.
93 GOVERNMENT STREET
Graf, one of Chicago's most prominent specialists in fur dressing and other millinery in charge of this department, the ladies of Victoria will thus be enabled to keep well in front with other fashion centres in this class of millinery. The show windows at the B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co.'s store, Government street, have been made up into different styles and shapes, and as the company have opened a millinery department, with Mrs.

Water Water Water
Goldstream Elk Lake Highland District—it does not matter which it is. Our New WATERPROOF Boots and Shoes will keep the Water Out.

THE EMPRESS (SHOE) DESIGN FOR WOMEN
ASK TO SEE THE MANNISE DESIGN FOR WOMEN

NONE BETTER THAN THE EMPRESS (SHOE) WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS

60 Pairs Men's Invictus Drysock Boots.....	\$5.50
60 Pairs Men's Invictus Gun Metal Calf Blucher.....	5.00
120 Pairs Men's Box Calf Goodyear Weits	3.00
90 Pairs Men's Box Calf Lace Boots.....	2.50
50 Pairs Men's Buff Standard Screw Lace.....	2.00
50 Pairs Ladies' Invictus Leather Lined Wet Proof.....	4.50
120 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots.....	2.50
40 Pairs Boys' Hard Wear Boots, 1 to 5.....	2.00
30 Pairs Boys' Lace Boots, Solid, 1 to 5.....	1.50
15 Pairs Girls' Box Calf Lace Boots.....	1.50
Men's Long Knee Grain Boots.....	5.00

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Canadian Wheat Flakes

Is the name of our New Cereal. It is made from the Finest Selected Wheat, treated by a special process which removes all useless parts and leaves only those portions of the wheat kernel giving the largest amount of the most healthy food for both body and brain. It is ENTIRELY PURE.

CANADIAN WHEAT FLAKES differ from ALL IMPORTED cereals, not only in being more carefully manufactured from FINER wheat, but also in the fact that they are ABSOLUTELY FRESH. Your grocer is in touch with our mills, which are situated in all the leading centres in Western Canada. There is no need for storage nor risk of musty flavor.

In Every Package You will find a Most Useful Gift of Chinaware, consisting of Berry Dishes, Cereal Dishes, Plates Cups and Saucers, daintily decorated with floral and fruit designs. It is quite easy to collect a complete Tea, Berry or Cereal Set if you simply

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Y. M. C. A. Win

A first class exhibition of football was the result of the Y. M. C. A. Garrison match played at Work Point yesterday afternoon. Both teams turned out as selected and the game started promptly at 3 p. m. The Y. M. C. A. had a much better and stronger team than the previous week, and had considerable advantage over the soldiers during the whole game. The association obtained two goals during the first half when they had the advantage of a slight breeze, the first by F. Bayliss after some very clever team work, and the second by C. Mason with a splendid shot. At half time the game stood at two goals to nothing, in the Association's favor, and this lead was held all through the second half. Towards the close of the game the soldiers made some very heavy rushes, but these were repelled by substantial back play. Proving, the centre forward for the Garrison was the star and with a little more combination the team would improve very much.

Victoria United to Organize

The Victoria United Association Football club will hold their annual organization meeting on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. at 8 o'clock. It is requested that all members and any intending member should be present. Although there are several players residing in the city who the officers of the club have not reached, it is not for the club of trying and those who have not been seen are cordially invited to be present.

Rugby Meeting

A meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football club will be held at the Victoria hotel on Tuesday evening next at 7:45 p. m. The meeting has been called for the purpose of organizing for the season, and it is expected that there will be a good attendance.

The question of sending a team to California will also be taken up. Mr. Macrae has received a communication from R. P. Woodward of Vancouver setting forth the conditions under which the team will go. It is understood that the California league will guarantee all expenses of the trip to \$1,500, which practically means that the trip will cost the players nothing for transportation. The offer of such a trip, it is expected that many players will be on hand who would not otherwise turn out.

All interested in Rugby football are cordially invited to be present.

Discussed Many Matters

Representatives were present from Victoria United, Y. M. C. A., Garrison, Victoria West (senior), Central, Victoria West and Y. M. C. A. (intermediate), North Ward and Central, winners of the senior league. The annual scheduled meeting of the Victoria District Football league, which was held in the Y. M. C. A. Although the league schedule, no schedule was drawn up owing to the fact that the majority of the clubs have not yet organized for the season.

Rev. W. W. Bolton occupied the chair, and when the question was brought up, he suggested that it be left in abeyance for a future meeting. This was decided on, and another meeting will be held on Thursday evening.

The formation of a school league was also discussed, but nothing definite was decided on.

The question of individual trophies for the Central club, winners of the intermediate series, was brought up, and as there is only \$25 in the treasury, the Victoria United club, winners of the senior division, generously gave way to the intermediates in order that medals might be secured.

The question of securing a representative team to represent the city in the Island League was also brought up, and the chairman suggested that a committee be appointed to watch the games during the season and select a team, and when the time came to enter in the Island league the team would be very strong and able to hold its own against all comers.

Nothing definite was done, however, as the consent of all the clubs in the city will have to be obtained as well as that of the Vancouver Island association.

LACROSSE

Maple Leaves to Enter

The Maple Leaf lacrosse club, of Vancouver, are considering the advisability of entering for the Kilmarnock cup. They have written Rev. W. W. Bolton seeking information and it is expected that they will decide to compete. Already the New Westminster team have entered and with the Maple Leafs there should be a good competition.

SWIMMING

Broke the Record

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15.—C. M. Daniels of the New York athletic club yesterday lowered the world's swimming record for 220 yards at Longhills lake when the second day's programme of the national swimming championship was carried out. The New Yorker set the new mark at 2:42.55 breaking his own record by 1:35 seconds.

YACHTING

Last of the Series

The third of the series of races in connection with the Victoria Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in a light whole-sail breeze from the south. The start for "A" class was somewhat marred by the steamer Amur backing out from the dock just as the yachts got away, and as a result some of them were crowded considerably out of their course. The start was made at 2:35 p. m., and the finish line was crossed in the following order: Dione, 4:01.45; Gwendol, 4:08.30; Whitecap, 4:14.00; Dorothy, 4:15.00.

In "B" class there were only two yachts started, but they sailed a very close and interesting race. The Swallow and Noreen each held a first and second place, which naturally made both crews very keen on the final run, however Noreen won by exactly two minutes, thus taking first place in the series with Swallow second and Shamrock V third place.

The corrected time and relative positions for "A" class will be published later. The Dione, however, takes first place in her class. It is possible that there may be a cruising race arranged later to Port Angeles and return.

HOCKEY

Preparing for Season

The Victoria Hockey club will hold their annual general meeting next Thursday at 8 p. m. in the office of Mr. P. R. Brown, Broad street. All members are requested to put in an appearance and to bring their friends who are interested in the game.

Additional sporting news Page 12, Magazine section.

FOR A BETTER WATER SUPPLY.

Two Propositions at Present Before The City Council.

The city council will again tackle the water question on Tuesday evening when it is expected that some decision will be arrived at. At present there are two propositions before the board, one submitted by Mayor Morley and the other presented by the water committee.

The scheme proposed by His Worship is a very elaborate one and provides many improvements to the present source of supply. A petition has been circulated in connection with this proposition requesting that a bylaw be submitted to the ratepayers to raise the sum of \$300,000 for improvements to the water works system. Several of the aldermen claim that His Worship has taken advantage of them by having a petition signed before the board had an opportunity to consider the question.

His Worship on the other hand maintains that because he has secured a petition requesting that his scheme be presented, that it should be considered first. The scheme put forward by His Worship requires an expenditure of \$300,000 while that of the committee requires \$195,000, the greater part of which will be of use no matter what system is adopted. The following are the proposi-

tions as they will come before the committee on Tuesday evening, Mayor Morley's proposition:

1. That a 24-inch No. 10 gauge steel main be laid to connect the present 24-inch main and the lake \$ 95,000
2. That all necessary changes be made in the distribution system, at an estimated cost of 100,410
3. That a 100,000 gallon elevated tank be erected on the ridge between Rockland avenue and St. Charles street 15,500
4. That the surroundings and inlets of Elk and Beaver lakes be cleaned, the dams raised an additional 3.5 feet, and that Beaver lake be deepened by dredging, particularly around the intake 50,000
5. That an additional sum be provided for measuring the available water collectible in the Highland watershed 1,000

Total \$267,910
Or in round figures, \$260,000, at an annual cost for interest and sinking fund of \$13,965.

The committee's proposition: Reservoir at Smith's hill \$ 90,000
Connecting reservoir and high level tank 20,000
Elevation tank for high levels 17,000
Connecting reservoir and distribution system 35,400
Pumping station on 12-inch main 8,000
Cleaning shores of lake 15,000
Highland district 1,500

Total \$195,900
Concert at the Gorge.—The band of the Fifth Regiment under Bandmaster W. B. North will render selections of sacred music at the Gorge park this (Sunday) afternoon. The performances of this celebrated band are too well known to require any special recommendation. Suffice it to say, that a very enjoyable musical treat is in store for all who may attend this afternoon.

CUBAN CONGRESS IN SESSION.

With Less Than a Quorum, in Special Sitting, Funds Are Voted.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The extra session of congress called by President Palma completed at one sitting the business for which it was summoned, namely, the granting to President Palma of the fullest powers not already constitutionally possessed by the executive for carrying on the war, including the right to appropriate any public lands for war purposes, revoking appropriations voted at the preceding session of congress in order to permit the diversion of the moneys involved to prosecute the war, and authorizing increase of the rural guards to 10,000 and the artillery to 2,000.

This triples the former force of rural guards and doubles the artillery. These measures, which were combined in one blanket bill, were passed by party votes, the Liberals and Independents refraining from voting and the Liberal Nationalists voting with the Moderates.

President Palma submitted a brief message, principally devoted to deploring the conduct of the opposition, whom he charged with the responsibility of causing the rebellion. The message contained no recommendations beyond suggestions that congress approve all recent executive decrees and take such steps as may be deemed advisable for ending the war.

When the senate assembled, it was one short of the necessary two-thirds for a quorum. After the message and blanket bill had been considered, Senator Reelo, Liberal, and Senator Sangulily, Independent, called attention to this, disclaiming any intention of obstructing congress during a grave situation, but insisting that the discrepancy be made a matter of record.

Senator Bravo Corrozo asserted that in an extraordinary session a quorum was not necessary, and this view was affirmed by a party vote.

In the house of representatives only 40 were present—two less than the

legal opening quorum. The senate bill passed the house by a party vote, and by a party vote also a resolution of confidence in President Palma was adopted.

A motion for the appointment of a peace commission of five members to negotiate with the insurgents was rejected.

Havana, Sept. 15.—General Rodriguez with a force of 1000 men encountered General Castillo and General Ashbert with forces of about the same number last night near Wajay.

The government claims the insurgents were dispersed, while rebel and other accounts say the government forces were driven back and retreated.

Gen. Rodriguez returned to Havana during the night and his troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city. The government lost three killed and several wounded. The insurgent loss is unknown.

A Later Report

Havana, Sept. 15.—The government forces have won a victory at a point close to Havana. General Rodriguez, with 400 rural guardsmen, attacked the rebels under General Del Castillo, Col. Asbert and Col. Acosta, 1000 strong, at Wajay, 12 miles south of Havana. After a stubborn fight the rebels were dispersed. Eight of their number were killed and twenty wounded.

General Rodriguez returned to Havana this morning. There is considerable speculation as to why the enemy was not pursued.

Another Fight

Heavy fighting is reported near Elcano, 10 miles southwest of Havana. No details have yet been received.

Horses for Cuba

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 15.—An agent of the Cuban government is buying horses for cavalry mounts and forwarding them at the rate of a carload a day. The horses are of a cheap pony type.

MORE YORK COUNTY CHARGES.

Further Counts May Be Registered Against Phillips.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Judge Winchester in his charge to the grand jury today for the general sessions, said that there might be more than one bill brought in against Joseph Phillips, who is alleged to have conspired to defraud the shareholders and depositors of the York County Loan and Saving company.

His honor referred feelingly to the life and work of the late Mr. Widdifield, sheriff of York County for 18 years, and welcomed Mr. Daville, the new sheriff.

THEY MEAN IT.

No one should suffer a moment longer with Piles, for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case.

A guarantee for \$1,000.00 goes with every package of the Hem-Roid.

No matter what kind you have Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure you.

This is a strong statement, but it is supported by a thousand testimonials from those who have been permanently cured by Hem-Roid.

If you are not cured you get your money back, \$1.00 at druggists, or the Wilson Fyfe Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

SUMAS DYKING SCHEME.

For Reclamation of Some Thirty-One Thousand Acres of Land.

The Sumas Development company has prepared and delivered to the commissioners of Sumas, B. C., its proposition for the reclaiming of the entire district comprising upwards of 31,000 acres.

This proposal is to be considered and voted upon by the interested land owners of the Chilliwack-Sumas dyking district, at the town hall, Upper Sumas, B. C., on the 17th.

The company has also made a complete set of plans and estimates for every detail of the work, based upon very careful surveys and borings.

The plans and estimates, as well as those of their agents appointed in writ-

ing the ground to be covered by the works, are now being examined by engineers appointed by the commissioners on behalf of the people to report at the meeting. The commissioners, if this report is satisfactory, and other details are arranged satisfactorily to their solicitor, will recommend the scheme to the approval of the people interested which they are requested to endorse or reject by their signatures or by a vote at the meeting. As a three-fifths majority is required to enable the work to proceed, it is hoped all those interested will give this matter their earnest consideration.

The plans will be made available to all those who may care to see them before the meeting by applying to any of the commissioners. At the meeting every thing will be gone into thoroughly before the vote is taken.

INSANE MOTHER KILLS CHILD.

New York, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Victor Anthony, 35 years old, said the throat of her three-year-old daughter today in her home in Jersey City. Then going to the roof she jumped to the street through a skylight. The child and mother are dying. Mrs. Anthony had recently exhibited signs of mental derangement, and there is no doubt that she sudden became violent.

INTERIOR NEWS.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 12.—(Special).—J. A. Magee of Seattle, who is manager for the famous Spyglass property on Poplar creek, said to be one of the best of the free milling properties in the Yink district, near Salmo, when within ten feet of striking the vein, subsequently done afterwards by the owners J. Billings, T. Bennett and F. C. Drummond, has now been taken up locally by Salmo by R. G. D. Bell and M. L. Donaldson. The Kootenay Belle has shipped somewhat largely this season to the Trail smelter and it is expected that active prosecution of work, such as is contemplated by the new lessees, will result in yet more extensive shipments.

It is stated on some authority here today that the Northport smelter will open within the next few weeks, there being no necessity to await the completion of the delivery of the stipulated tonnage of the Le Roi to the Trail smelter.

Schooner Dora Drumh after a cod-fishing cruise in the Okhotsk sea, reports that Japanese and Russian fishermen have been battling over fishing disputes on the Kamchatkan peninsula. Japanese had established a station on the River Ozoraya, when the Russians discovered their presence on the peninsula. Gathering a large force they made an assault on the Japanese who succeeded in making their escape in one of the schooners. They were unable to get on the shores away in time and it fell into the hands of the Russians.

Every indication that Cuban Sovereignty is Practically at an End.

Havana, Sept. 15.—Jose Villaton, ex-secretary of public works, and a prominent veteran, declared today that permanent peace or further investment of foreign capital in Cuba, were impossible except under an American protectorate. An Associated Press correspondent who has just returned from the front in Pinar del Rio province, where he visited both the insurgent and government troops reports that almost all that region sympathizes with the rebels, but not to the extent of handing over the

reins of government to them. The almost general consensus of opinion throughout the province is for American intervention. The same sentiment prevails among the rank and file of the government troops.

Some of President Palma's political friends, while they are chary about being quoted, go to the extent of regarding President Roosevelt's letter and the coming of Secretaries Taft and Bacon as an indication that Cuban sovereignty already is practically at an end.

OPPOSE COPYRIGHT TREATY.

Publishers of Sweden Do Not Favor Any Arrangement With America.

Stockholm, Sept. 15.—The invitation tendered by the United States to Sweden to conclude a copyright treaty is meeting with heated opposition on the part of publishers. The government has invited the American publishers to the subject last night showed that a majority of the members were against the treaty. The sale of books to the United States is a valuable source of income to Sweden-American publishers. It was contended that the treaty would kill this business.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE BANK.

Man Arrested for Influencing Timid Depositors.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The run of timid depositors on the Hibernia bank has not yet ended, quite a number being in line this forenoon. All are being promptly paid in full, the bank having millions of dollars available for immediate use. The Hibernia bank committee having reported that the institution is absolutely sound, the run, which has not assumed large proportions, is expected soon to cease.

John Carter was arrested today in front of the Hibernia bank, where he was exciting the timid depositors who are continuing the run on that bank. Carter was urging the elderly women in the throng to dispose of their bank books to him, declaring that the failure of the bank was imminent. The arrest was made by Joseph S. Tobin, attorney for the bank.

The bank officials are certain that

Carter was employed by enemies of the bank to spread false reports of its instability. Carter denies this, saying that he did it "just for fun." He says that he is a recent arrival from Tennessee.

Earlier in the day Edward Tobin detected a man working among the waiting depositors, but the fellow ran off when Tobin appeared.

The police are aiding the bank officials in their efforts to detect the conspirators.

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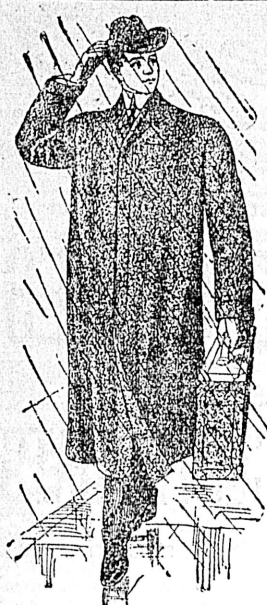
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Things Theatrical

This week at the Grand will offer a good bill of vaudeville to theatre-goers; the Victoria theatre will be dark, in as far as "imported" shows are concerned, though Benedict Banty's recital is set for Tuesday evening next.

The next attraction billed is "The Royal Chef," a musical humoresque set for September 24th. Musical offerings, both in comedy and grand opera will be the feature of this season's offerings at the Victoria theatre. The first to arrive is underlined for the last week of the present month—"The Royal Chef," a musical novelty which has been on the boards two years and now makes its first western trip. In early December George Ade's most famous musical comedy success, "Peggy From Paris," will again find its way here with practically the same old cast inclusive of Arthur Deacon, and about Christmas time "The Yankee Consul," will be offered, with Harry Short featured in the title role created by Raymond Hitchcock, but played by Short during his last visit to the Pacific coast. Early in the new year there will arrive the long delayed "Dolly Varden" in which Lulu Glazier achieved her most conspicuous success, and in which she has been supplanted by ambitious Grace Partington. The Stewart Opera Company has an entire week late in January and in that month also return productions will be given of "The Little Duchess," which was used by Anna Held on her last western tour, and DeKoven & Smith's "Red Feather," which Grace van Studdiford formerly used in the west, and in which Cheridiah Simpson—last here with "King Dodo"—is this season to be featured. "The Umpire" is a mixture of fun, frolic and musical frivolity with which the old year will close and which has recently made a record run in Chicago and only just started westward from that city with Frank Mace, the sand man, of "Piff, Paff, Puff," in the feature role, "The Umpire" is one of the best things of its kind among recent productions, and carries a female football team that is said to be something fearful and wonderful to behold.

Grand Opera is represented in two engagements properly separated as to time. The first is a production of "Parsifal," Wagner's immortal allegory in music, which is set for the second week of October. The second event of grand opera is scheduled for March, when Henry W. Savage's company will do "Madame Butterfly." The opera is now being rehearsed and will have an extended eastern production before tickets for the coast are purchased. "Madame Butterfly" is expected to be the notable grand opera

feature of the coming season, not alone in British Columbia, or yet the Pacific coast, but for all America. Of comic operas the list is a long and pleasing one.

Among the concert events of the season the most conspicuous for quality are the engagements of Mme. Schumann-Helenecke in early January; Anton Hekking, the great German violinist, shortly after Easter; M. Edouard Dethier, a young Belgian violinist who created a veritable furor in London last season; and Miss Freida Stender, a coloratura soprano, who is rated one of the most promising young singers in the world of higher art. In Victoria Miss Stender will sing under the auspices of the Ladies Musical Club, her visit being made the notable feature of the season of that organization. She, as well as Mm. Dethier and Hekking, is under the management for America of R. E. Johnston and C. H. Gibbons. The Lois Steers and Wynn Coman agency of Portland have also three musical celebrities for the season, to be presented here, it is understood under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society, respectively in October, January and March. The first of these dated for the 10th October, is the Russian baritone Gergozan. About mid-January Mme. Bench-Yaw will be heard, this being the first visit to British Columbia of a singer who has gained world fame through her ability to take the highest note yet accomplished by any singer before the public—the high E flat. It is said that she has recently abandoned the sensational and so-called freckish performance in vocalism that made her famous, and has developed a higher standard as an artist, notably apparent in her assistance at several Kubelik concerts last season. The third of the Steers-Coman attractions is the violinist Hartmann, of whom the papers speak very favorably. For the special benefit of the Scotsmen, Jessie Macchellan comes again about the middle of November, with a concert company including Douglas Young, the Scottish lyric tenor; Lindley Graham, solo pianist; John McInden, rated an excellent cellist; and Robert Buchanan, accompanist.

To deal next with the plays of the season—separated from the most famous players and celebrated chiefly for their own high literary quality, popularity or dramatic strength—the first will be "The Education of Mr. Pipp," in October, the play being constructed from the famous series of Gibson drawings, and Digby Bell—an old-time favorite of British Columbia houses, having the steller part. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be revived for the first time in 22 years so far as this province

is concerned, only a few days after "Mr. Pipp's" coming, the Shakespearean attraction being under the management of Wallace Munro, who has in his company the veteran Louis James, with Nellie McHenry, Albie James and Norman Hackett as well—all sterling good people. Mr. James will do "Falstaff," a role in which he has won much distinction, and the production will be a magnificent one from the artistic standpoint, as well as historically.

There will be four companies out this season with "The Lion and the Mouse," regarded as one of the most successful plays of last year and the best dramatic treatment of the Trust evil; Victoria and Vancouver will get the "C" company, about the 1st of November. "The Lion and the Mouse" although a flat failure in London, where American finance is but dimly understood in its mysterious underworkings, scored heavily in New York, and is on for a second Broadway run even while it will be given here. In November also comes one of the three "College Widow" companies out this season, as well as Augustus Thomas' ever-delightful "Arizona," which "Arizona" is not the same with the original stars—Theodore Roberts, Frank Brown, etc., dropped from the interesting roster.

"Under Southern Skies," seen last season, will return in November as a solo will "The Sign of the Cross," a melodrama in which Charles Dalton starred on his last visit to these parts. Then there are also "The Marriage of Kitty," a neat comedy now on its third round of the Coast playhouses; "The Queen of Hearts," which makes its first appearance in British Columbia during December; and "The Heir of the Hoorah," which returns the same month, again one of the Kirk La Shelle attractions, which are always good. "Her Own Way" will be seen in February, but without Maxine Elliott for whom it was written; and in March the Western Sweeney, Shipman & Co. organization will present "Alice-Sit-Ry-The-Fire," J. M. Barrie's pretty play in which Ellen Terry in England and Ethel Barrymore in America scored so heavily. It is not stated whether or not Miss Barrymore will head the coast company, but bets that she will should be given the advantage of odds against "The Virginian," in the hands of Lustin Farham, comes again in March; and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," the entire company different from that last seen here in the same piece, is numbered among the attractions on the list for April.

Passing next to the notable stars of the season: John Drew is booked for May, before which time no other things may happen, one of which is that John Drew's new play may prove so good that he and it will remain in New York, cancelling the conditional western bookings. Olga Nethersole, under contracts for January, is playing a repertoire of sensational emotional dramas, this being her first appearance in the theatres of the Northwest, which will undoubtedly be crowded to do her honor. Also new to British Columbia, although slightly less familiar to stage fame, is Robert Edeson, who has scored heavily in "Strongheart" and now brings that successful piece of playcraft for the first time to the Coast. His leading woman is a Portland girl, and two of his company are ex-British Columbians, Blanch Browne and Arthur Coman, merford. Harry Beresford, a familiar name in the west, will present himself in a brand new vehicle. He came here before in "The Wrong Mr. Wright," and later "The New Man." Maud Fealey, billed as "the youngest American star," an actress who has achieved much during the past few years and is next after Beresford on the date slip, will appear in "The Illusion of Beatrice" in her company her Harrington Reynolds and Blanche Douglas, two stock players of quality well known here as elsewhere in the Northwest. Miss Fealey is a young girl—not yet eighteen—who has played leads for the late Sir Henry Irving and also for William Gillette. Few could say that at her age. Before she became a star she was in stock at Denver and at Salt Lake. She is a precocious actress, and in a part that suits her is said to lose herself completely, her whole heart and inclination being in her art.

Other individual celebrities of the season are Jane Corcoran, last here as "Pretty Peggy," and before that in "Tennessee's Partner," who is to star during October under Arthur C. Alston's management in "The Freedom of the West"; James O'Neill, who will in December give local play patrons a revival of "Monte Cristo," in which he stands alone and unapproachable, as well as his new play "The Voice of the Mighty," which has not yet been produced, and of which in consequence little is known or can be said; Maxine Elliott, also in December, in "Her

"Great Match"; Alberta Gallatin, of "Ghost" and "Cousin Kate" memories, this time in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall"; and Florence Roberts in "The Strength of the Weak," the emotional drama, written by a Tacoma woman, in which she made her premier in New York last spring under John Cort's chaperonage. All these are for December.

Florence Gale opens the January plays with "Love's Victory," and Paul Gilmore follows shortly afterwards in his new play "At Yale," which is said to fit him quite well as his other dramatic garbments, "The Tyranny of Tears," "The Mummy" and the "Humming Bird," "Captain Debonnaire," etc. The new play is offered as "a college comedy." Charles B. Hanford returns to Shakespearean drama in his March visit; Creston Clarke in the same month presents a new play now receiving the finishing strokes; and Raymond Hitchcock will star in "The Gallopers; Richard Harding Davis' play dealing with the adventures of a war correspondent in the Greco-Turkish war, which he used successfully last season in New York. "Forty-Five Minutes on Broadway," which is here in early March, is the George M. Cohan play in which Fay Templeton has been starring, for the West Corinne (last here in Florida) will have the Remplator role, the original company remaining in the East.

That is about all for the season. The bookings also include Hi Henry's Minstrels, "Told in the Hills" (of which little is to be read in the dramatic papers—perhaps it's secret), "The Devil's Auction," back again for the 22nd; Katie Putnam, about October, "Human Hearts," equally battle-scarred; "Yon Yonson," Swedish melodrama with vaudeville accessories; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which one or two old residents may remember to have seen in their youth; the Zinn company; Lincoln J. Carter's "Fast Mail," an old-timer with a thrill in every paragraph; "Barber Brown," of the various parties interested get through quarrelling over the copyright title issue; "Finnegans Ball," in the hands of the veterans Murray & Mack; "The Arrival of Kitty," which is another of the unopened mysteries; and "The Black Crook," refreshed in some magic elixir for a new lease of life.

What the Coast gets, Seattle included, but British Columbia does not, appears to include the William H. West and Primrose minstrels; "Checkers," the best racing drama of the times now making its first invasion of the Coast; "The Maid and the Mummy," a clever musical comedy; "In the Bishop's Carriage," one of the notable successes of last year; George M. Cohan's "Little Johnny Jones"; Nat Goodwin in a repertoire of Shakespeare and his old successes; Max Fisman in "The Man on the Box"; John Griffith in a repertoire of classic plays; Rose Melville in the only and original "Sis Hopkins"; "The Sultan of Sulu"; Kirk La Shelle's "The County Chairman"; "The Ham Tron," a K. & L. \$2.00 show with McIntyre and Heath featured; Viola Allen; "Sergeant Kitty"; "Man and Superman"; "Girls Will Be Girls"; Marie Cahill in "Marrying Mary"; and Lulu Glazier in a new play upon which George M. Cohan is now putting the finishing touches.

"The Royal Chef" billed for the 24th inst, is the original Shubert production, secured through Klaw & Erlanger, who now control the exclusive booking, to be original from a musical standpoint, while the book is spoken of as a mother-lode of wit. The piece has twenty musical numbers, and, judging from the titles, they should afford ample opportunity for what is today called "catchiness." Some of the songs which will be heard are "O'Reilly," "Would You If You Were I," "Strolling," "Let Me Go Back," "It's a Way They Have in Chicago," "The Tale of the Tailless Frog," "In the Morning," "Old Mother Goose," etc.

Maude Fealey, John Cort's newest star, commenced her tour on Thursday, in a new three-act comedy, "The Illusion of Beatrice," by Martha Morton Coupled. The title role is said to be one in which Miss Fealey's personality and dramatic qualities are the living replica. Mr. Cort has provided a capable company of players, including Jack Webster, Harrington Reynolds, David R. Young, Maurice Costello, H. L. Morton, Joseph Coughlin, Blanche Douglas and Cora Christensen.

Wallace Munro writes: "We have a good attraction for this year, no less than Louis James, with Nellie McHenry in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' Louis James has a great part in that of 'Sir John Falstaff.' Mr. James has upon many occasions demonstrated his versatility, but never more conspicuously than now when the transition from the stately 'Virginian' or the crafty 'Richelieu' of last season to the rollicking, jovial, fat Sir John Falstaff is consummated with a sublimity

and distinction that is said to be positively wonderful. Aside from Mr. James' individual performance, the other members of his cast give excellent support. There are few women better equipped physically and temperamentally to the requirements of Miss-tress Quickly than Nellie McHenry and Norman Hackett is said to be especially well cast as the jealous Mr. Ford. The two buxom laughing 'wives' are entrusted to Albie James and Charlotte Lambert. Lillian Lancaster is Anne Page; J. Arthur Young, Pistol; Nathan Aronson, Mr. Page; Wm. Christy Miller, Justice Shallow; C. D. Burt, Bardolph, etc., and the scenery, costumes, accessories and electrical effects commensurate with the dignity of the star and the requirements of the comedy.

No self-respecting actor will admit that his show is not drawing full houses every night. One of the profession who plays juvenile parts recently met a leading man on the Rialto. The leading man was dressed in deep black. There was a wide band of crepe on his hat, and he had discarded the patent leather shoes an actor loves for others of a subdued polish that spoke of grief. "What's the matter?" asked the juvenile.

"My father is dead," answered the leading man, in a heartbroken voice. "The juvenile expressed sympathy. "When did he die?" he asked. "Last week. We buried him today—a nice funeral," answered the heart-broken one.

"Large attendance?" asked the juvenile.

A smile of enthusiastic delight flashed over the mourner's face, "Large attendance!" he cried, "My boy, we turned 'em away."

Following last week's programme which was eminently successful, both in satisfaction to the patrons of the New Grand and in the volume of business, which was the largest yet since the opening, Manager Jamieson presents a remarkably strong bill for the coming week, made up entirely of headline acts of unusual merit, which form the most expensive list that has yet been formed. First on the list come a troupe of ten beautiful young women called the Tidbonx Souva Girls, in a variety drill, wall scaling, broadsword, contests and gun spinning. The presentation of an act of such magnitude in a popular priced theatre is without parallel in any other part of the country, and demonstrates the anxiety of Sullivan & Considine to give Victoria the best there is in return for the constantly increasing patronage with which the beautiful new theatre is being favored. Next come "The Cowboy and the Lady" in the persons of Frank and Myrtle Chamberlain, the originators of expert Lasso handling in vaudeville, in a sensational clever and extraordinary act. Frank Chamberlain is a real cowboy from Montana, where both he and his wife spent years on the cattle ranges. He speaks interestingly of the decadence of the cowboy, who with the Indian and buffalo, he considers is fast disappearing. Just as the trolley car has enabled the farmer to work all day in the field and spend an evening if he feels so inclined at the theatre in the city, so has the railroad enabled the cowboy of the western plains to get closer in touch with civilization and has brought about the evolution of this most picturesque character in American history, to the more practical and less romantic herder of today. With the advent of modern methods and twentieth century advancement, the cowboy is fast changing into more of a business man and completely disappeared as he is seen to-day. In fact many of the cowboys of the present day are eastern men, who for various reasons have drifted out West and become associated with the cattle industry. Not a few are college graduates who by hard study and close confinement have endangered their health and who by the advice of their physicians are seeking to regain their hardihood and vigor by a life in the open air.

Jimmy Wall, blackface comedian, is what might be called a dream in black and white. He keeps his audience in one continual roar, being clever, entertaining and funny and all in a most polite sort of way. His jokes are good, his stories fresh and clear and his songs pleasing and his turn is the hit of every bill on which he appears. Raymond and Clarke billed as rapid fire conversationalists have a barrel of brand new stuff all of which is bright and clever. Frederic Roberts will sing a new illustrated song entitled "Two Dirty Little Hands" and the moving pictures will comprise two series entitled "Uncle's Testament" and "A Ghost Taken for a 'Piff'." The overture for next week will be "Titania in Algiers" by Rossini. There will be a matinee Monday at 3 o'clock.

George Cooper, well known in Victoria where she assisted in the production of "The Geisha" by local amateurs

and Maurice Stewart had a narrow escape from severe injury or death at the Liberty theatre, Oakland, a few days ago because of a fire started on the stage during the performance of "In the Palace of the King." Stewart's hands were painfully burned, and George Cooper also received a number of slight burns on her hands. Their costumes were ruined.

This occurred during the fourth act when Stewart and George Cooper were the only occupants of the stage. On the table where a quantity of paper was lying a Grecian lamp with a naked flame had been placed, and a sudden draught wafted one of the sheets of paper against the lamp. In an instant the paper was ablaze, but for a moment this was unnoticed by those on the stage. A sudden cry from the audience warned the players of the danger, however, and both sprang to extinguish the flames. During their efforts some of the burning paper fell to the floor and in another minute the paper on the stage and the stage cloth were also burning.

When Stewart attempted to put out the fire in the paper, some lace which he wore at his wrists was ignited, and before he could tear the burning material away he was painfully burned. The costume worn by George Cooper was also set on fire by the fragments of blazing paper, but she extinguished the flame which had attacked her dress, without serious injury. Stage hands soon extinguished the fire. There was a rush for the door when the fire started, but cool heads in the audience checked the rush.

To effect a clean sweep of The West-side stock before the close of the week, the store will be kept open evenings till 9:30 o'clock.

IRISH POTATO CROP FAILURE.

A Boyle correspondent telegraphs that he passed yesterday through certain congested areas in counties Mayo and Sligo and Roscommon, witnessing considerable suffering en route, the potato crop, on which the peasantry rely mainly for their support, being a total failure. Within the past ten days blight has affected the stalks, and the tubers are now rotting in the ground. The incessant rains of the past few weeks have also contributed to the destruction of the crop, and the prospects of farmers are pronounced to be very gloomy. Moreover, on account of the severe weather, it has been found impossible to save the meadows and turf. The public bodies of the several counties are about to appeal to the government to start relief works to enable the people to tide over the coming winter.

DISORDERS OF DIGESTION.

"We have kept Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house as a family medicine for years and find them the most satisfactory of any remedy we can get. I can personally recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney and liver derangements and stomach troubles."—Mrs. James W. Belyea, Belyea's Cove, Queens Co., N. B.

The tug Sea Lion put into Neah Bay on Wednesday night, where bodies recovered from the Vancouver Island, where they were buried after being washed ashore from the Valencia wreck. None were identified. The bodies were landed at Neah Bay by the Seattle undertaker in charge of the expedition, and will be taken to Seattle later by the revenue cutter Grant, which was in Barkley Sound. Six other bodies are lying at various points on the Island coast.

OPERATIONS AVOIDED

Two Grateful Letters from Women Who Avoided Serious Operations.—Many Women Suffering from Like Conditions Will Be Interested.



When a physician tells a woman, suffering from female trouble, that an operation is necessary it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart. As one woman expressed it, when told by her physician that she must undergo an operation she felt that her death knell had sounded.

Our hospitals are full of women who are there for just such operations!

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but such cases are much rarer than is generally supposed, because a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after the doctors had said an operation must be performed. In fact, up to the point where the knife must be used to secure instant relief, this medicine is certain to help.

The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, have escaped serious operations.

Mrs. Robert Glenn of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation, but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in its favor. I have suffered untold troubles from a serious female trouble for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too

pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Pray accept my hearty thanks and best wishes."

Mrs. Margaret Merkley of 275 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness, severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps, bearing-down pains, and an irritable disposition compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said that I had a serious female trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation as my only hope. To this I strongly objected—and I decided as a last resort to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."
"To my surprise the ulceration healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared, and I am once more strong, vigorous and well; and I cannot express my thanks for what it has done for me."

Serious feminine troubles are steadily on the increase among women—and before submitting to an operation every woman should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been curing the worst forms of female complaints, all functional troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement, weakness, irregularities, indigestion and nervous prostration. Any woman who could read the many grateful letters on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office would be convinced of the efficiency of her advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Malta-Vita

No Cooking—Ready to Eat

Eat this crisp, wholesome malted whole-wheat food in the morning before you begin your day's work. It is appetizing, nourishing and easy to digest because the starch of the cooked wheat has been converted, by pure malt extract, into maltose, or malt sugar. Maltose is so nutritious and strengthening and so easy to digest that physicians everywhere recommend it. Malta-Vita is rich in maltose. It starts the day off just right, giving the tingle of new life to sluggish blood and filling the body and mind with energy. There is nothing else quite so good to eat as Malta-Vita with milk, cream or fresh fruit.

All Grocers

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of The Drawing Room

MRS. (MAJOR) BLANDY was at home to her friends on Thursday afternoon at Work Point barracks at a novel though most delightful function, which was in the nature of a gymkhana. A fine, spacious marquee, where tempting viands were dispensed to all present, was erected on the grounds, and two tennis courts were turned into a most suitable court, where the sports were carried on. The table was sweetly effective in pink and white carnations and pink ribbons carefully placed making it very artistic. The Fifth Regiment band was in attendance and discoursed faultlessly rendered selections throughout the afternoon. The races were all keenly contested and caused much merriment among the spectators. Captain Hunt, R. N., and the officers and men of the barracks lent valuable assistance in arranging the races and in caring for the comfort of the guests, and notwithstanding the rather inclement weather, a most enjoyable time was spent. The first event was an egg and spoon race. There were several contestants, but Miss Violet Pooley carried off the prize. The second was a wheelbarrow race; the prize for this was won by Mrs. Langley. The third was a ribbon race, the winner being Miss Violet Pooley. The fourth was a skipping race for gentlemen, where the competitors must skip the entire length of the lawn to a table, eat an extremely dry biscuit, light a cigarette and skip back, keeping it lighted. This caused endless merriment, and Mr. Blanchard Bell, after much choking, won. The fifth, a needle and thread race, was won by Miss Pooley. No. 6 was clay pigeon shooting, for the gentlemen. In each case a lady and gentleman worked together, but the lady received the prize. Some very handsome dresses were worn by the ladies present. Mrs. Blandy wore a most becoming gown of pale blue embroidered crepe de chene, with white hat, in which she looked very handsome. Mrs. (Governor) Dunsmuir wore a pretty mauve of soft clinging material, with hat to match, in which she looked extremely well. Miss Dunsmuir had a gown of dainty white, and white hat; and Miss Elnor Dunsmuir looked well in a smart suit of pale blue broadcloth. Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir was elegant in a chic suit of black taffeta. Miss Pooley wore a becoming dark blue suit. Mrs. Pemberton looked handsomely in a rich black silk costume. Mrs. Beauland wore a pretty white, and Miss Pemberton a smart light green cloth suit. Mrs. (Major) Williams looked well in a dainty pink muslin gown, with white lace garniture. Mrs. Rithet was handsome in a rich black silk, and Mrs. Genge in a fashionable gray suit, with black trimmings. Mrs. (Col.) Jones looked well in a smart white serge. Miss Eva Loewen wore a pretty black and white check suit, with pink hat. Mrs. (Col.) Prior looked stylish in a pretty black costume. Mrs. Fred Pemberton wore a handsome mauve costume, with hat of the same hue. Mrs. Crow Baker wore a becoming gown of white. Mrs. Chaplin looked well in a smart white suit, with ruff and hat of white. Mrs. Kirk was handsome in a smart white serge. Mrs. McCallum looked well in black with sables. Mrs. (Col.) Grant wore a chic brown suit. Mrs. Lampman looked well in dainty white muslin with pink garniture. Mrs. (Senator) Macdonald wore a handsome gown of silk. Mrs. Fleet was in a smart white costume. Mrs. Joe Pemberton was handsome in a fashionable pale blue costume. Mrs. (Dr.) Fuller of New York wore a smart blue India silk, with Oriental trimmings. Mrs. D. M. Eberts wore black and white. Mrs. Eberts looked well in a pretty fawn and white costume, and Miss Darcy, of England, a smart maroon suit. Mrs. Blacklock wore pretty black and white. Besides these there were many other pretty dresses. Some of the following were present: Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Marion and Miss Elnor Dunsmuir, Mrs. Forbes Vernon, Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Pooley, Major and Mrs. Audain, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Mrs. Loewen, Miss Loewen, Miss Eva Loewen, Bishop and Mrs. Perrin, Canon and Mrs. Beauland, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver, the Misses Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Basil Prior, Miss Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Keefe, Mr. Percy Keefe, Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Laling, Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Miss G. Green, Commander and Mrs. Thorpe-Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Hutton (of England), Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. Roche Robertson, Miss Jessie Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Marguerite Little, Captain and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt, Miss Flumerfelt, Miss Norma Flumerfelt, Mr. A. Herbert Ritchie, Mrs. Rithet, Mr. Jack Rithet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Violet Powell, Mrs. Louis Cuppage, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Galletty, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Miss Lorna Eberts, Judge Drake, Miss Drake, Mr. Brian Drake, Mr. Frank O'Reilly, Captain Hunt, R. N., Lady Crease, the Misses Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hunter, Mr. Douglas Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Croft, Rev. Mr. Payne, Mr. Boscowitz, Mr. Sturdy, Miss Tatlow, Miss Camble, Mr. Musgrave, Miss Musgrave, Mr. J. Musgrave, Mr. Lowenberg, Mrs. Good, Mr. Arthur Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, the Misses Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Crow Baker, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Rogers, Mr. Ferris, Mrs. MacCallum, Judge and Mrs. Lampman, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Elliston, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Captain and

Mrs. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Mr. A. W. Vowell, Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Mr. Whiting, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. Twigg, Mr. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Kenneth Gillespie, Mr. Dugald Gillespie, Mr. Jack Camble, Mr. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Gibb, Major Wheelie, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Dr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss P. Drake, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Macnaughton Jones, Mrs. Heyland, Miss Heyland, Mrs. Langley, the Misses Langley, Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Miss Bullen, Mr. D. Bullen, Mrs. Tilton, the Misses Tilton, Mr. Furlonger, Mrs. Dudley, the Misses Ryan, Major Bradley-Dyne, Major Adlington, Miss Henage, Major Henage, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pemberton, Captain and Mrs. Chaplin, Master and Miss Chaplin, Mr. Muskett, Lieut. Bromley, Justice and Mrs. Archer Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Luzton, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pooley, Mr. Alexis Martin, Mrs. Todd, Miss Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Green, Col. and Mrs. Haggard, Mrs. Clapham, Miss Clapham, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Poff and others.

Mrs. T. S. Gore and her daughter Miss Margaret Arbuckle, entertained at their home on Monday at a charming afternoon tea, which they gave as a farewell party to Miss Winona Troup, who left yesterday for New York, where she will attend school for at least a year. The announcement for the afternoon was progressive five hundred, and the prize winners were: Miss Troup who won first prize, Miss Todd second, Miss Pitts, consolation and Miss Winnie Johnson, booby. The decorations which were admirably effective were carried out in sweet peas and dahlias. The score cards were souvenir postal cards which each guest was requested to keep and send to Miss Troup in New York, throughout the winter. Individual ices frozen in miniature autos, street cars etc., typical of an expected journey, with many other tempting dainties were served to each guest. Some of those were the following: Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Miss Mollie Montieith, Miss Tiny Montieith, Miss Elsie Bullen, Miss Ethel Brown, Miss Pitts, Miss Marion Pitts, Miss Marguerite Little, Miss Adair, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss Irene Newling, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Elnor Dunsmuir, Miss Winnie Johnson, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Phyllis Eberts, Miss Lorna Eberts, Miss Todd, Miss Pemberton, Miss Kate Cobbet.

The management of the aged women's home decided to postpone their annual entertainment from Sept. 10, until sometime in October. The date will be fixed at their next monthly meeting and due notice thereafter will be given.

Mrs. E. Kemper of Nanaimo, spent some days in Victoria during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Jackson, of Manitoba, spent a week or two in Victoria while en route North. They were guests at the Dallas and were so charmed with the beautiful locality that they wished to return here for a more extended stay.

Rev. D. Dunlop, of Duncan, spent some days in the city during the past week.

Mrs. H. Carey, of Vancouver, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Wild, have been in Victoria enjoying a short holiday, they were amongst those staying at the Dallas. Miss Noyes, of Charleston, Mass., was also one of the party, all were delighted with their stay here.

Mrs. Troup and daughter, Miss Winona Troup, left on Saturday morning's boat for Vancouver, en route for New York where Miss Troup will attend school for at least a year. Mrs. Troup expects to be away about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Skewis, of Tacoma, accompanied by Miss Martin, are amongst those enjoying the seaside delights, guests at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard and the latter's sister, Miss Eva Loewen, returned home on Wednesday from Banff where they have been spending the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Stetson, of Philadelphia are amongst those enjoying Victoria, at the Dallas hotel, they are accompanied by Miss Potter of the same city. The party intends remaining here for some weeks as they are greatly pleased with the surroundings.

D. S. Brown, Esq., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Browne all of Warwick, Eng., were here during the past week, and like all other strangers to British Columbia's Capital, were much infatuated with its attractions. They made their headquarters at the Driad hotel while here.

Benedict Bantly's Recital at Victoria Theatre



MR. BENEDICT BANTLY

THE recital to be given by Mr. Benedict Bantly at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next, is the sole attraction promised for this week. Although there is rather more truth than poetry usually in the adage of the unheralded prophet at home, in Mr. Bantly's case there are not lacking unmistakable signs that this young artist has brought high credit to the reputation of his native city, and much curiosity is manifested as to his accomplishments as a natural virtuoso. Few artists display the versatility that Mr. Bantly has evidenced even thus early in his artistic career. Victorians first remember him as a brilliant and sympathetic boy violinist, a favorite pupil of the erratic but talented F. Victor Austin, who first predicted for him an illustrious future as an instrumentalist. He played his violin with a local share of local concerts, etc., and then was given the opportunity to go to Europe and perfect his musicianship

attainments under the best instructors of the time. This was in 1902, when Mr. Bantly became a student at the Royal Conservatory in Leipzig. There he took not only the prescribed three years' course, but what might be termed a post graduate year in which he signally distinguished himself as a concert performer—appearing as solo pianist with the conservatory orchestra led by Professor Hans Sitt. His studies had included his first love, the violin, under Arno Hill, formerly of the Moscow Conservatory; the piano, under Josef Penabaur; theoretical music under Professor Gustav Schrek; and instrumentation and free composition under Heinrich Zoelner. His versatility is further evidenced in the fact that he appeared in Germany as soloist not only upon the piano, but also the violin, playing most acceptably with the orchestra of Professor Nikisch, formerly conductor of the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra, and now directing what is regarded as the finest orchestra in Germany.

Since returning to Victoria Mr. Bantly has been heard by numbers of the local musicians privately, and indication of his standing as an artist is found in this significant acceptance as

foremost teacher of and performer upon the piano in the Pacific Northwest, by professional musicians who usually are not disinclined to criticize sharply and freely. For his forthcoming concert Mr. Bantly has the assistance of Mr. James Gordon, a fellow-student at Leipzig, who will be heard in cello solo and also with Mr. Bantly in a fine duet for piano and violinello. The programme for the forthcoming concert is given hereunder—the sale of seats having already opened auspiciously at the theatre:

- (a) Facelingschwaun aus Wien... 1st Allegro... Schumann
- (b) Sonata Op. 10—First Movement... Beethoven
- (c) Serenade from Concerto Op. 31... Lindley
- (d) Tarantelle... Popper
- (e) Introduction and Polonaise in E flat Major, Op. 22... Chopin
- (f) Grand duo Op. 15 for piano and cello... Golttermann
- (g) Romanza... Aldegonde
- (h) Allegro ma non troppo... Mr. Bantly and Mr. Gordon
- (i) Scherzo in B flat minor... Chopin
- (j) God Save the King.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, of Duncan spent several days of the past week amongst his friends in the city. He was a guest at the New England while here.

Mrs. Teague, of Fernwood road, left recently for Chilliwack where she will remain for some time, the guest of Mrs. Wells.

Mr. Howard Cochrane, of New Westminster, has been enjoying a short holiday here, the guest of Mrs. Jaegers, Erie Street.

Mrs. Marcus Smith and her daughter, Miss Charles Smith, who have spent some time here amongst their friends, leave early the coming week—Monday or Tuesday—for their home in the East.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Clarence Cox was hostess at a delightful afternoon tea, when she entertained a number of her lady friends at her home on Caledonia avenue. Pretty floral decorations were in evidence everywhere throughout the different rooms. The drawing room was done in white asters and ferns, and the tea room exclusively in pink asters and Virginia creepers. An enjoyable guessing contest formed amusement for the guests, Miss Gill being the lucky contestant. Miss Eva Jones and Miss Fredeline Renouf, who looked pretty in dainty white organdie costumes, assisted the hostess in serving the lady guests. Some of those present were: Mrs. George Munro, Mrs. W. A. Cameron, Mrs. Newling, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. R. T. Elliott, Mrs. Bayle, Miss Denny, Miss E. Denny, Miss M. McDonald, Miss Gill, Miss Imogene Cox, Miss Spence and Mrs. Deane.

Mrs. Bainbridge of Vancouver, who has been here for some time visiting her cousin Mrs. R. B. McMicking, returned home on Thursday.

Mrs. James Raymur entertained at a small informal though most enjoyable bridge party on Thursday. It was in honor of her sister Mrs. Carsan of Seattle.

Miss Thompson of Ottawa, who has been here visiting Mrs. E. H. Fletcher, Rockland avenue, left on Thursday for Vancouver. She will be the guest of Mrs. Camble there for some time before returning to her home in the East.

Mr. R. E. Green of this city, left for Vancouver recently to become a member of the firm of C. T. Dunbar & Co., real estate agents of that city. Mrs. Green meditates taking up her residence too in the Terminal City, but will continue her classes here during the present season. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Green will be sorry to learn of their departure, although glad that Mr. Green has become interested in so lucrative a business firm.

Mr. Downs, of England, is here, the guest of Commander and Mrs. Thorpe-Douglas.

Mrs. Carsan of Seattle, is here enjoying a delightful visit, the guest of her sister Mrs. James Raymur, Stanley avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison (nee Gould) are here from the Northwest, and will in all probability reside permanently in the city. Mrs. Morrison is a niece of Captain J. G. and Captain William Cox and Mrs. Jordan of Hillside avenue. They are at present the guests of their relatives.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Rowland Machin entertained a number of her friends at a delightful tea. The decorations in the tea room were artistically carried out in white asters and trailing ferns, being used with admirable effect, besides which some beautiful

Vancouver recently making arrangements for the opening of her dancing classes there again this season. She has secured a lease of the Elks hall, corner Granville and Robson streets, and will teach there each Saturday, as she did last year. During her visit all arrangements looking to the management of the opening ball where she is giving in aid of the anti-tuberculous movement in the Terminal City were made with some of the ladies of the society who are Mrs. L. G. McPhillips, Mrs. H. G. Ross, Mrs. Rogers and others. Dr. Fagan was also present to assist the ladies in discussing arrangements.

Mrs. Turner of Vancouver is here, the guest of Mrs. Rowland Machin, St. Charles street.

Mrs. M. Baker has been spending a week or two in Vancouver, the guest of her son, Dr. Baker of the Boston Dental Parlors.

Mrs. Chris Spencer has been visiting friends in Vancouver. Week before last she was joined there by Mr. Spencer and together they proceeded to Chilliwack to visit Mrs. Spencer's relatives there.

Mr. Claude Jagers, an official on the steamer Transfer, has been home visiting his mother at Erie street.

Mrs. A. E. Smith of Vancouver, who has spent several weeks here the guest of her mother, Mrs. Heisterman, Douglas street, expects to return home on Monday or Tuesday of the coming week.

Box parties at the new Grand theatre are becoming quite the fashion amongst Victoria's fair sex. On Wednesday Miss Dunsmuir entertained a number of her young friends in this way, and later all enjoyed a pleasant hour at the roller skating rink on Fort street. Amongst the young ladies were Miss Gladys Perry, Miss Ryan, Miss A. Ryan, Miss Violet Pooley, Mrs. Harry Pooley, Miss Elnor Dunsmuir and Miss Dunsmuir.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Heather, of this city, went to Vancouver during the past week, and expect to remain in the Terminal city for a few weeks.

Miss Goodacre returned on Wednesday from an enjoyable visit to Seattle where she was entertained for the past three weeks by friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clive Phillips Wolley of Pier Island, arrived in Vancouver from the interior on Friday of last week, and embarked for Victoria on Saturday. They were here amongst their friends on Monday, when they left for their Pier Island home, while here they were guests at the Balmoral.

Mrs. McLagan, of Vancouver, whose relatives the Messrs. McLure live in this city, spent several days in Victoria during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Crotty who recently built a fine residence on Burdette avenue, Churchill, left for an extended visit to their old home in Winnipeg on Thursday morning's out-going Princess Victoria.

Mrs. H. McGill, wife of Lawyer McGill of Vancouver, accompanied by Mrs. J. H. McGill her mother-in-law was in Victoria on Wednesday en route for Seattle, they were making a short holiday tour in order that the elder lady who is from the East, might see something of the different coast cities.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, of Rockland avenue, were in Vancouver last week for a day or two, they were en route to Montreal and other eastern cities.

Mr. George Fortin, of Vancouver, spent several days of last week in Victoria, "The City Beautiful."

Mrs. Parry, of Denver Col., is at present in the city visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Emery respectively at their homes Pandora ave. She will remain several weeks in Victoria, Mr. Parry will join her here later and also make a short stay.

Mrs. L. G. McPhillips, of Vancouver, is taking an active interest in the promotion of the anti-tuberculosis question in that city. On Tuesday afternoon of the past week, she entertained a large number of ladies at a tea at her home, Barclay street. Dr. Fagan of this city was present, and gave the ladies a very interesting talk on the question, and explained the sanitarium movement in full.

Miss Gertrude Creech, of Vancouver, who recently spent a very pleasant holiday here, the guest of Miss Isabel Wilkins, of Woodbine house, Pandora avenue has returned home again.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, have set the date of their Scotch social for Wednesday October 3, they are leaving nothing undone to make the programme an especially attractive one.

On Thursday afternoon the Woman's Council of this city held a most enjoyable reception at the Delord parlors. It was rather impromptu, as it was given in honor of Mrs. Ramsay McDonald, who in company with her husband was here en route to Australia, and whose coming was not known of by the officials of the Local Council until a short time before her arrival. Withstanding this, however, everything passed off most pleasantly. Mrs. Wm. Grant had charge of the decorations and an abundance of choice flowers were everywhere about. Chefs from the Driad staff deftly attended to the ladies, serving them with delicious tea and dainty viands. Mrs. McDonald gave a most interesting description of many phases of the country work in the old land, where philanthropic societies were even more needed than in this the new. Mrs. McDonald told of the organization of girls' clubs in the different cities, where the

girls may spend profitable evenings and receive help and instruction. Another branch of work that the council is interested in is securing women sanitary inspectors. These have proved very satisfactory from every standpoint. Another evil that they are trying to combat is wage-earning school children, who are, they claim, grossly overworked. Mrs. McDonald also gave a very intelligent account of the sweating exhibition which was recently held in London, where forty workers were showing the nature of work done and the pitifully small amount received per piece or per hour, they were working for as little as one penny and in some instances three farthings per hour. Amongst those present on Thursday were Mrs. Day, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Spofford, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. (Justice) Hunter, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. Cleland, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, Mrs. W. H. Bone, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Panchell, Mrs. Stubby, Edmonton; Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Gould, Miss Crease, Mrs. Beaven, Miss Ard, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Willisroft, Mrs. Goodacre Mrs. Savory, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. McNaughton, Mr. Ramsay McDonald, Mr. Grey, Mrs. David Spencer, Miss Sherlock and others.

The Misses Pooley were hostess at a small informal tea on Friday afternoon, which they gave at their residence, "Fernhill," in honor of the Misses Ryan, who left for Los Angeles yesterday.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, wife of Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., of Nanaimo, spent the greater part of the past week here, the guest of Mrs. (Chief Justice) Hunter at her home in Belleville street. Mrs. Smith expects to return home about the middle of the coming week.

Miss Rugger of Butte, Montana, is here enjoying a pleasant holiday, the guest of Mrs. Leonard, Linden avenue. Miss Rugger has recently returned from Germany, where she received vocal training for some time, and is now a very talented lady vocalist.

The Misses Ryan, who will be greatly missed here in tennis circles, left for home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murdock, formerly of Winnipeg but now of Vancouver, left here on Thursday for the Terminal City, where Mr. Murdock is engaged in real estate business. While in Victoria they were the guests of Mr. W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., and Mrs. Cameron. Mrs. Murdock is a cousin of Mr. Cameron.

The many friends of Mr. George Sydney Powell, who met with a severe accident while driving to the hunting grounds near Cowichan on the first day of the shooting season, will be glad to know that he is progressing favorably under the care of Dr. O. M. Jones at the Jubilee hospital. Mr. Powell's ankle was broken and it will necessitate his being confined to the hospital for some time.

Mrs. Hickman Tye, Mrs. Coles, and Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, are spending the week end at "Mallowmoat," North Saanich.

Mr. and Mrs. Workman, of London, England, are the guests of Mrs. Herbert Carmichael, "Woonston," Esquimalt road.

Mrs. J. S. H. Matson returned on Tuesday from Toronto, where she has been visiting relatives for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carmichael, accompanied by their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Workman, of London, England, left on the Queen City on Thursday for a trip up the coast.

Mrs. Rhodes entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week, in honor of Mrs. Barkley, of London, England, who is visiting her brother, Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem.

Mrs. Fagan was hostess at a smart luncheon given on Tuesday last, covers being laid for eight. The guests were: Mrs. Audain, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Halsey Smith, and Miss Eberts.

On Monday afternoon Senator Macdonald held a reception at 2 Macdendale in honor of Sir William Broadbent. Among the guests in addition to Sir William, were Lady Broadbent, Miss Broadbent, and Mr. A. J. Leary. Mrs. and Miss Macdonald received, assisted by Captain and Mrs. Fleet and Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Burns. There was a large attendance of residents.

Mr. and Miss Matland-Dougall have taken Mr. Cecil Roberts' house for the winter.

Mr. Ray Rome, of Vancouver, has been spending his holidays here, the guest of his mother.

The many friends of Mrs. Gaudin will regret to learn that she is still an inmate of St. Joseph's hospital, although steadily improving.

Mr. Arthur Gore has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGill at their home at Shawinigan Lake.

The Misses King are expected to return from Honolulu the end of this month.

Miss Eberts left for Vancouver on Saturday morning.

SAFE VIEWS.

A gang of burly ruffians held up our luxurious touring car on the Nevsky Prospekt. "What are your politics?" they demanded in threatening tones. "Are you red, reactionary, socialist-progressive or what?" And they scowled upon us fiercely, brandishing axes and knives. Though nonplussed, we were not dumfounded. "Our views coincide," we said firmly, "with those of the tall gentleman with the large club on the left."

NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF SPORTS

THE TURF.

Horses of Class Will Race.

The three days' horse racing at the fall fair are expected to produce better races than have ever been seen in this city. It is true that those run during the Dominion Day race meet at the Driving park were very good, but it is thought that those in connection with the fall fair will prove far superior. The horses that will be over will be the pick of the large number that took part in the races at Seattle at the meet which closed recently. Ralph H. Tozer, who is one of the best known horsemen on the coast in a recent interview with the San Francisco Chronicle, furnished them with a table showing the "dope" on the various horses.

In the list that was shown there are 38 horses that finished with 75 per cent which included several of those which will race at the Driving park in connection with the fall fair. For the sake of convenience the showings of the horses that will race in this city only are given below horses that took part in the Seattle meet. In giving the "dope sheet" he said: "Having kept a close scrutiny on the horses, both at Oakland and on the track east of the Rockies, it was but natural that I should compile a list at the Meadows this season, and the one that follows runs from June 18th, the opening day, up to and including Tuesday, August 28th. Only horses that have in the money percentage of 75 per cent or better are given, and this list will in all likelihood prove of benefit to form players in California next season for nearly if not all the horses composing the list will compete at Oakland or Ascot park before long.

Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.
Ambitious	9	3	5	0
Christine A.	3	3	3	1
Devine	9	2	4	1
Entre Nous	7	5	1	0
Florence Ponso	13	5	2	4
Grasscutter	2	1	1	0
Ruby	9	4	5	0
Royal Regue	9	4	4	0
Sherry	4	3	0	1

In referring to the showing made by the horses on the list the Chronicle says: "Really, Ruby is the most consistent of any of the thirty-six on the list, though The Huguenot leads as to successive wins—seven—and his last race should not count against him as he broke down and was shot. F. W. Barr started but few times, and was many times returned a winner. Florence Ponso's record is worthy of mention, for she was not "out of the money" in her first eleven barrier facings. Gorgalette was sixth in her first out, then a contender in all her other races, except when pitted against F. W. Barr, who simply "rolled in." Kumiss was out of the money but once in eight starts, and that time was left standing at the post.

Native Son's record shows him to be a "classy" colt and the only time Ralph Young was behind the win was when he was thrown to his knees on the backstretch. Royal Regue's record is a unique one, he finishing second, first, second, first, second, first, fourth, second and first. Seaside has not been worse than third, while Supreme Court was sixth at his first essay, then won four times in succession. Tuck Back was unplaced in his initial start, and in all his other races was a serious contender. The Mijay was left at the post in his first race and afterward ran well. Sherry ran three good races after being unplaced in his first start. In this lot are a number of record-breakers, including F. W. Barr, Grasscutter, James A. Murray, Misty's Pride, Ruby and Supreme Court."

With nine out of the first thirty-six coming to Victoria, it is a fact beyond dispute that some good races should be witnessed.

The Broncho is King of the Track.

The Broncho and Sweet Marie, the latter a California mare are the sensations of the harness turf this year. The Broncho, which was bred and raised in Illinois, was sold recently to Messrs. Rogers and Dobie of Winnipeg, Man., for \$10,000.

The Broncho has been the star of the racing division since July 4, when she defeated Baron Brattin at Libertyville. Since then she has had an unbroken string of victories. Her best mile was in 2:00.3. This has been pronounced the greatest mile ever paced, as conditions of track and weather were against her. It needs only a favorable day, according to the experts, for the underdog mare to enter the magic list of those which have paced inside two minutes.

On August 2 the diminutive mare established several records. The time

for her three heats was 2:03, 2:03.3 and 2:02.4, which is a new world's pacing record for three consecutive heats (held by Star Pointer since 1896), the fastest three-heat race, while the time for the first and final heats is a new race record for a pacing mare.

The Broncho was bred by R. D. Adams of Dixon, Ill., and was foaled in 1897. She is by Stormfield (2:13.4), he by Wycliff and he by George Wilkes. Her dam, Luxford, was by Autocrat Jr. She stands up 14.2 hands high. This is her third season on the track. When she was turned over to Trainer Charley Dean her mark was 2:15.4.

The name The Broncho was given her because she was difficult to break and cut up badly at all times.

It is true that Dan Patch recently paced a mile in 1:55, breaking the previous world's record, but this mile was made with a runner at his side acting as pacer, as well as a wind and dust shield, and for these reasons there is a doubt whether the record will be allowed by the Trotting Association, whereas Broncho made her best time in a race without either of these adjuncts.

LACROSSE.

May Lose an Eye.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Tom Hogan, the clever Capital home player, may lose the sight of his right eye. This distressing news was imparted this morning when Hogan was ordered to Water Street hospital by his physician, Dr. Minnes, for an operation. The doctor intimated that he was doubtful whether the eye could be saved.

The member was injured a fortnight ago at practice on the oval. Hogan was carrying the ball in to the defence and when near the nets was checked by Billy Fagan. Hogan was going pretty fast at the time and as Fagan tried to stop him, the end of his stick caught Tom on the left eye, splitting the lid for an inch. The affair was purely accidental and no one expressed more regret than Fagan himself.

At first it was thought the injury was of slight consequence and the lid was stitched by Dr. Nagle. The eye apparently bothered Hogan very little till early this week, when he noticed the sight in it was imperfect. He immediately consulted Dr. Minnes, and the result was that the physician on careful examination, found the eye was injured to such an extent that Hogan would lose sight in it unless an operation was performed. He went to the hospital this morning.

Hogan came to Ottawa last spring from his home in Almonte. He was brought here by the Emus and on his first appearance showed such clean work with the stick he was snapped up by the Capitals, and finished the season with them, taking in the western trip. He has participated in several games this year and has always performed well. Hogan is a very gentlemanly fellow and has hundreds of friends here by the Emus and his slight and see him in the time again before the close of the season.

Play a Record Game.
The most remarkable match in the history of lacrosse wound the season as far as the Cornwall grounds are concerned on Saturday, when Cornwall and Montreal played a draw game, each team scoring six goals, says the Toronto Telegram. In discussing the great tie game at Cornwall on September 1.

The contest might have been continued indefinitely had not the shades of night made it impossible to see the ball.

Four times the teams broke even, and even a third period of overtime failed to find a winner.

It was a neck and neck contest from the drop of the hat and neither team had a lead of more than one goal at any time during the match. Seven of the twelve goals were scored in the first quarter, and Cornwall got four of them.

Montreal caught up in the second quarter, and in the third neither team could score, while the fourth brought one goal to each. It was thus decided to play two 10-minute periods of overtime, and while Montreal scored in the first of these, Cornwall evened matters in the second. Another 10-minute period was played without either team making a point, and as it was too dark to continue, the referee declared the match a draw.

In all 110 minutes were taken up in actual play, which is believed to be a record in this respect. The pace of the match was fast, yet at the finish most of the men were as fresh as when they started, which is a tribute to the thoroughness of their training.

One of the most extraordinary features of the match was the scoring of a goal in the last period by Lalonde,

the Cornwall goalkeeper. The team was a goal behind, with but a minute or two to play, and every one of the twelve men went down on the Montreal goal, Lalonde being the lucky man to force the ball through.

Do Not Live Up to Rules.

At the commencement of the lacrosse season in the East it was stated that a determined effort would be made to have all the games started on time, but according to reports the attempt has not been very successful. The Ottawa Free Press in referring to the question, says:

Manager Jimmy Murphy is authority for the statement that in the N. L. U. series this year only one team has been fined the \$10 penalty for not starting on time. That team was the Toronto, and the game was the one with the Nationals on June 16 at Rosedale, when Hugh Lambie was late in getting to Rosedale. "Bower" Robertson took the tenner from Jimmy Murphy and sent it on to Mr. Foran, as the rule is, you why have not other teams been fined also? Why didn't Petie Green take \$10 from the Shamrocks when they were half an hour late arriving at the Island a couple of weeks ago? The story goes that the Irishmen were having a game of poker over in the city, and one of them was somewhat "behind the game" when it was time to start for the Island. So they all waited for him to catch up. If he could, while 6,000 long-suffering people sat in the stands at the oval patiently awaiting the appearance of the Irish. If that story is correct, surely the case was one most deserving of a fine. But Petie Green never said a word about it.

THE RING.

Arranging Another Match.

San Diego, Sept. 15.—An offer of a purse of \$25,000 was made by the National Athletic Club for a match between Joe Gans and Jimmy Britt. The club has the money ready to deposit in the bank at any time the two lightweight may agree to the terms and sign the articles. The following telegrams were sent to the men by Manager Billy Roche of the National Athletic Club:

Joe Gans, care Eddie Graney, San Francisco, will give you and Jimmy Britt a purse of \$25,000 to fight before the National Athletic Club in San Diego. Billy Roche, Manager.

To Jimmy Britt, San Francisco: National Athletic Club of San Diego will give a purse of \$25,000 for a fight between you and Joe Gans.

"Billy Roche, Manager." Roche, who is seen, said that her for the match was a bona fide one. If there is any chance of getting Gans and Britt together the National Athletic Club will make a determined effort to do so.

"The total amount offered is ready to be deposited in a national bank if necessary," said Roche. "The money can be put at any time. Gans and Britt come together and sign the articles of agreement. The club means business in this matter. So long as we have the necessary money to handle the match we intend to get it for San Diego if we can."

If the National Athletic Club succeeds in getting the match it will be a success for the new pavilion in order to accommodate the big crowd that would undoubtedly come.

Longest Fights in History.

While the Gans-Nelson fight was a long one, it had yet many more to go before reaching the records of several longer battles, the most notable among them being the famous contest in Cheshire, England, when Jack Jones beat Patsy Tunney in 276 rounds.

The longest bare knuckle fight recorded in England occurred in 1849, between Mike Madden and Bill Hayes, lasting six hours and three minutes. America's longest bare knuckle fight, four hours and twenty minutes, was fought between J. Fitzpatrick and James O'Neill at Berwick, Me., 1860.

The longest bare knuckle fight on record took place in Australia, near Melbourne, in 1855, when James Kelly and Jonathan Smith fought six hours and fifteen minutes.

A. Bowen and J. Burke drew at New Orleans in 1893, after fighting seven hours and nineteen minutes, going 110 rounds.

Jeffries' longest fight was 25 rounds when he won from Sharkey in 1899. He knocked out Corbett in 23 rounds in 1900.

Fitzsimmons' longest fight was 20 rounds against George Gardner in 1900. Corbett's longest fight was that against Jeffries, 23 rounds.

John L. Sullivan drew with Charley Mitchell in 29 rounds at Chantilly, France, in 1889, and won from Jake

Kilrain in 1889, after 75 rounds.

Probably the longest fight in the Middle West occurred in 1885 up on Horseshoe Island, when Sam Bittle was defeated by Harry Gilmore in 80 rounds, with bare knuckles. Sam now is the boniface of a well known Detroit resort.

Negroes Have a Cinch Game.

An Eastern exchange says: "There is a world of woe, but not much money among the Greeks of the Pittsburgh colony today, and the police report many small clashes between Greeks and colored people, whose colony adjoins that of the Greeks in the hill district."

The Greeks assert that they have been the victims of a curious case of double-crossing; that the colored gamblers of the hill district took advantage of their ignorance and got them to plump heavily on the Nelson-Gans fight.

The report is that some of the wide-awake colored men on the hill circulated the report among the Greeks that backing Nelson was a Greek without looking at the pedigree of Nelson, the Greeks, most of whom have become quite thrifty, said they had never seen a Greek who could not whip twice his weight in negroes. Then the betting began.

The colored gamblers were game, and there are not less than a dozen Greek shoe shine artists who are without their stands, having lost them to the wily negroes.

Rise of the Goldfield Athletic Club.

The history of the rise and progress of the Goldfield Athletic club, the organization which hung up the biggest money purse ever guaranteed to two prize fighters, is so unique that it occupies a niche all by itself in lighteddom's hall of fame. From its inception the club was organized more by accident than by design. Tex Rickard, who has been looked upon as the leader of the sporting fraternity of the camp since the days of the "Rag City." The local sports decided some six weeks ago that it would be a good idea to have a prize fight on Labor day and Rickard was asked to see what he could do toward bringing a couple of good men together for the day.

Rickard started out to land a couple of ordinary boxers, but while he began on small fry, he ended with the biggest card the ring affords today—the world's lightweight championship contest. Rickard sent out a few wires to various "lighters" throughout the country and received replies. Suddenly it came to him that he might try for Nelson, who was at that time in Salt Lake City. Rickard wired Nolan offering him at \$20,000 purse for the Gans-Nelson match. This offer he made on his own accord, knowing that he had the backing of the Goldfield sports if the match was secured. Nolan wired back asking for a \$30,000 purse.

As soon as this wire was received, Rickard set to work to make the money. He went to some of the leading brokers of the camp at first and found that they were all ready to support the scheme. After considering the matter, the originators of the scheme decided that the best way to do the matter would be to form a co-operative club and have each man take as much stock as he could. Shares were placed at \$5 each. Rickard started down the street to visit the prominent business men of the camp, and he now raised the now famous \$52,000 in forty-two minutes. Nolan was wired that a \$30,000 purse would be given. Gans was also notified, and both men arrived in due time and signed the articles. This is how the Goldfield Athletic club, the most-talked-of organization of its kind in the world today, had its start. It is the intention of the club members to form a permanent organization and from now on hold carnivals of sport of all kinds at certain intervals.

The club has a membership of 28. The majority of the men belonging, however, having signed the names of the firms with which they are connected. On this account the club is actually made up for the most part of business firms of the camp, but the actual membership of the club is considered to consist of the men who stand at the heads of the firms signing the subscription list for stock in the club.

POLO.

Calgary Wins the Championship.

The polo tournament for the championship of Canada, which took place at Montreal a few days ago, provided good sport for a large crowd. The Calgary team proved the winners and the Montreal Star in referring to the match, says:

The Montreal-Calgary game, though its scores were even more unequal than those of the previous match, was certainly a more brilliant exhibition than

its predecessor. The Calgary team gave an astonishing display. Their adroitness, not only in the management of their sticks, but also in the manipulation of their elongated mallets, was the theme of general admiration. The force and unerring certainty with which they smote the ball was an eye opener.

Major Ross, of the Westerners, particularly distinguished himself. He was constantly to the fore. At one time he was extracting himself from a difficult position near his own goal line at up the would be sweeping down the field like an avalanche, taking the ball impetuously along with him. He was the most conspicuous figure of the whole afternoon's play.

After Ross the player who showed to most advantage was H. E. Robertson, of the Montreal team. Robertson though his team were playing in losing the thought of a single moment to his own manfully, and not once, but many times, repelled the Calgary invasion single-handed. Major Meligen, too, was continually in evidence for Montreal.

Though the game ended in favor of Calgary by the overwhelming majority of 14 goals to 1, these figures rather exaggerate the difference in capacity of the two teams. Individually, the Montreal team exhibited considerable prowess, and if it had not been for their tactics, and shooting, a much closer score would have had to be recorded. They lacked cohesion and method, however, and paid the penalty.

Of Calgary's fourteen goals, the three were scored by the captain, J. H. Alexander, who was the second best man on the western side, scored 4, Nolan 3, while Freeman notched one. Robertson registered Montreal's solitary goal. Judging by their display, it seems tolerably certain that the Calgary men will emerge from the tournament easy victors. Any of the Calgary teams will have to improve very considerably on their performances of yesterday to lower the Western men's colors.

FOOTBALL.

Have Adopted the English Rugby.

Since the visit of the New Zealand football team to California last year, English Rugby has taken a strong hold and is now being adopted by the various colleges in place of the American game. A despatch from Berkeley, Cal., where the game is being played at the University of California, says: The undergraduates at the University of California have taken hold of the new form of intercollegiate football introduced for the big game between Stanford and California this year, and all indications point to a successful season of Rugby. When the college opened for the fall term three weeks ago, indications pointed to a rather dark outlook. However, this week the outlook for the California team is much brighter.

In handling the large squad of aspirants for positions on the team Coach Taylor and Trainer Walter Christie have been considerably handicapped by the lack of a suitable field on which to practice. The new football field in the Hillegas Tract, recently completed at a cost of \$25,000, is too narrow, and gangs of workmen have been employed in widening the field and making it suitable for the new game. The remodeling of the new field means a reduction of \$8,000 to the associated students are confident of the success of the new game as a college sport and have already concluded negotiations for the work of remodeling the field.

Although Rugby is not fully understood by the student body at the University, the men on the squad are rapidly getting a knowledge of the new game. In order to better acquaint the undergraduates at large with the style of play to be used this fall, and at the same time insure a sufficient number of practice games to bring the men into the pink of condition, Dr. Taylor has arranged a series of inter-class matches to be played between the class teams for a permanent championship cup. E. K. Wolf, general manager of Spaulding, who is in charge of the Coast, has made this last feature possible by donating a championship cup which, it is planned, will be perpetual. The winning class at each year's series will have its numerals inscribed on the cup and in this manner it is expected that the rivalry between the classes for supremacy will be stimulated.

THE OAR.

It has been officially announced by Colonel Edwards of the students' executive committee of the University of Chicago, that within the next two years an attempt will be made to send to the

East and to England both a "four" and an "eight" to compete with the world's best crews on the latter's own waters. The San Francisco Chronicle, in referring to the question, says: "Of course, the proviso looming in the foreground of this bright prospect is that California continue to defeat Stanford and Washington in their annual intercollegiate regattas. The rowing skill already developed under many difficulties at the university, both by the varsity crews of the last two years, and the remarkable freshmen four of 1906 has assisted with the good showing recently made by American crews in England to kindle the Berkeleyites' ambition to surpass the performances of their Eastern brothers. And the knowledge of the enormous benefit that will accrue to the university and to the whole state from the enterprise in question is an added stimulus to the college spirit and patriotism of our rowing men."

The lifting of the grand challenge cup, which Leander will probably win back from the Belgians next year, would be a famous coup. In fact, it would bring the best of England's crews, composed as they generally are of England's best men and the cream of the world to regain the precious trophy. As a means of drawing favorable attention to the university, and to the state, such an achievement could not be easily surpassed.

To all those who are ignorant of the facts of the case, or prejudiced against them, this little dream of conquest may seem to smack of the "gin flask" or the "opium pipe." It behooves us to show, therefore, that our hopes have a very firm basis.

And now what promise have our college boys given of surpassing, or even equalling the achievements of our American and English crews? The facts are, that they have already given much promise, and that this year's signs point to more. Though there seems to be more vagueness than definite information regarding the recent exploits of the Stanford crew, their showing at the last national regatta at Worcester, Mass., should certainly be encouraging to Stanford. Their best time did not approach the 8:14 record for a mile and a half, made by California's varsity under slow conditions, nor the still better practice marks of the Blue and Gold 1906 crew, but they showed the Cardinal's ability to develop fast crews. Records on the water, however, are valuable only as evidence of the superiority of the crews that make them under the worst conditions. And this Blue and Gold crew have consistently furnished in the last two years.

It is not generally known that the California 1906 varsity four, which won the national championship of the Coast by defeating all competitors and beating by twenty-five seconds the Coast record for a mile and a half, as well as the world's best mark for two miles for a coxswain four, were inferior to our 1906 aggregation in skill, beef and brawn. Under ordinary conditions, slower than generally obtain on the practice courses of Eastern crews, this four could row the mile, with a coxswain, in 5:06 or better, and the two miles in 10:30 or better—that is, twenty-three seconds faster than the best Harvard-Yale four-oared record.

The English fours, as well as those that compete on the Hudson and in all other regattas except the Harvard-Yale, are coxswainless. Courtney has estimated that they are thirty seconds faster under equal conditions, in two miles, than the coxswain boat. But the 8:14 record made by the California 1906 varsity four at Portland in a English-rigged boat and under very unfavorable conditions of wind and physical trim is nineteen seconds better than the record of the four-oared team of the English Henley course of one mile 500 yards, which time was made with wind and stream. From all this we may deduce a reasonable hope of success, under fair circumstances, on any water in the world.

For many years I have believed and said that a good American crew, rowing a long stroke, can defeat any crew that England can muster. And this is so even should the Englishmen cease to subordinate leg-drive to swing—as Caspar Whitney informs us they are now doing. The chief reason why Americans have not won more honors on English waters is that we have never yet used a logical method against the Britishers. In the East, Courtney's stroke is a more perfect than the English system. But the Courtney stroke that lost for Cornell at the English Henley in 1895 is very different from the Courtney stroke of today, whatever he may say to the contrary.

Has made radical changes in his former short, rapid-fire, picket rod, and is now using the longest, slowest stroke to be seen in America. But though his methods have achieved wonders it has not been proved conclusively that they are perfect. So, too, in the two other principal rowing universities, Harvard and Yale, faster systems than the latter's obtained, have been slowly evolved while Harvard has complacently conserved the event of her way with not one improvement in what she proudly terms her "classical." True, it is grand classic and intensely English—but it is not ideal, as will be proved as soon as a more logical stroke is matched against it.

SPORTING NOTICES.

London Maintains Parks.

In comparison with the cities in Canada and the United States, the County Council of London, Eng., lays out and keeps up in the public parks, grounds for the different sports. An interesting return has just been issued of the games played in the season of 1905, and the figures will be read with surprise in some instances.

Game	No. of Pitches	Games Played
Cricket	451	22,370
Football	434	16,063
Law Tennis	100	70,408
Bowls	68	17,683
Hockey	34	1,755
Quoits	25	1,323
Baseball	1	1,490
Lacrosse	10	251

Professional Hockey.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—Hockey is already a thing of profound speculation. The western clubs are already discussing the coming season with vigor, and the Kenora Thistles are claiming that nothing will stop them from coming down between the first of January and the last of January to play the Wanderers for the Stanley Cup. The professionalizing of hockey is the topic of most of the conversation relating to the game. The hockey men say the thing has worked in lacrosse, and there is no reason why it should not work with them. The trustees of the Minto Cup have not put any great obstacles in the way of the hockey players. The professionalizing of practically all the lacrosse players of the East has put things in a great middle. In referring to the question Wildy Bate, a well-known football player of Ottawa, said: "The football people will make no change whatever. Any stand to be taken will be by the hockey players." A very well known member of the famous Ottawa hockey team, speaking on the subject, said: "We are going to take no chances becoming professionalized playing hockey. And we expect that some action will be taken to prevent professional Rugby players from taking part in hockey matches."

Jim O'Rourke and Son Play Together.

Jim O'Rourke, senior and Jim, junior, or "Sonny Jim," are the only father and son who ever played professional baseball together. For three years they have been regular members of the whole season through on the Bridgeport nine of the Connecticut League, the veteran Jim playing catcher and "Sonny Jim" second and third base. There is every indication they will be found in the same position for many years to come, although the father is said to be 50 years old. He is one of the most wonderful athletes in the world. "A man's never old till he'll admit it," said Jim. There is no more picturesque character in the baseball world. Veteran Jim O'Rourke played with Troy, Buffalo and for more than a decade with the New York National Leaguers. As catcher, under study to Buck Ewing, and left fielder, O'Rourke was with the Chicago Cubs, son of Chicago, as leading star of the national game. When he was with Buffalo he led the National League at the bat in 1882. O'Rourke was born in Bridgeport and always has lived there. As a boy he pitched hay on the same field on which the Bridgeport club is located today. His father owned it and he has played on it ever since. He was based on it. "As a ball player I have played every position except pitching on the same lot," said O'Rourke recently. "I had all the pitching on these grounds I wanted when I was a farmer." "Sonny Jim" O'Rourke was third baseman on the Yale nine in 1901, leading the team in batting. He joined his father's nine the next year and was second base. It was his father and son are graduates of the Yale Law School and are practicing lawyers. Jim O'Rourke senior is estimated to be worth \$75,000. He is secretary and founder of the Connecticut League and is prominent in Bridgeport politics.

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Ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word THERAPION appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Gin Pills Cure Kidney Troubles.

OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Read this letter from Mrs. Gargill. Has it not the ring of truth? Does it not describe your own sufferings? And does it not point the way to quick relief?

"For three years I suffered more than I can tell with terrible pains in the small of my back. When I stooped over, it seemed as though I would never be able to straighten up. I tried Kidney Pills for a year and a half, but was getting worse all the time, until advised by my neighbor to try 'Gin Pills,' as she had been almost similarly affected, and had been completely cured by them. I took three boxes of Gin Pills, and almost from the first dose I began to feel better. Now I am pleased to say I can do as good a day's work as ever in my life without feeling tired out. Before getting Gin Pills I had to have a girl to do my housework, but now I can do it all myself, including the washing. I will always recommend Gin Pills for kidney trouble.

"Mrs. GARGILL, Winnipeg, Man." "Don't suffer the agonizing tortures of Kidney Trouble. Don't let it run into dreaded Bright's Disease. Cure yourself now with Gin Pills—the pills that cure. Sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee that they cure you get your money back. 50c box—6 for \$2.50. If you will write asking for it and tell us the paper in which you saw this we will send you a trial box of Gin Pills absolutely free. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

Give me the best day's fox hunting, and I'd sooner have it than the best day's pig sticking; but, on the other hand, give me ten days in an Indian jungle in daily pursuit of the pig and I wouldn't exchange them for the same amount of fox hunting. Now, what is it that makes one look back on a season's pig sticking with such glorious recollections? The surrounding of the fox, the clearing party, the feeding of being far away from civilization, added to the excitement and danger of each day's sport.

In order, however, to fully appreciate

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"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

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By Bertha Runko

(Continued from Last Sunday.)
HER eyes traveled first to us, in anxiety; then with relief to Mayenne, sitting over the jewels; last, to Lucas, with satisfaction. She advanced without hesitation to the duke.

"I am come, monsieur, to fetch you to supper."

"Pardieu, Lorraine!" Mayenne exclaimed, "you show me a different face from that of dinner-time." Indeed, so she did, for her eyes were shining with excitement, while the color that M. Etienne had kissed into them still flushed her cheeks.

"If I do," she made quick answer, "it is because, the more I think on it, the surer I grow that my loving cousin will not break my heart."

"I want a word with you, Lorraine," Mayenne said quietly.

"As many as you like, monsieur," she replied promptly. "But will you not send these creatures from the room first?"

"Do you include your cousin Paul in that term?"

"I meant these jewels. But since you suggest it, perhaps it would be as well for Paul to go."

"You hear your orders, Paul."

"Aye, I hear and I obey," Lucas retorted. "Mademoiselle, I take too much joy in your presence to be willing to leave it."

"Monsieur," she said to the duke, ignoring her cousin Paul with a coolness that must have maddened him. "Will you not dismiss your tradespeople? Then we can talk comfortably."

"Aye," answered Mayenne, "I will. I am more gallant than Paul. If you command it, out they go, though I have not half time to look their wares over. Here, master jeweler," he addressed M. Etienne, slipping easily into Italian, pack up your wares and depart."

M. Etienne, hurrying into rapid thanks to his Highness for his condescension in noticing the dirt of the way, set about packing. Mayenne turned to his lovely cousin.

"Now for my word to you, mademoiselle. You went so last night, it was impossible to discuss the subject properly. But now I rejoice to see you more tranquil. Here is the beginning and the middle and the end of the matter: your marriage is my affair, and I shall do as I like about it."

She searched his face: before his steady look her color slowly died. M. Etienne, whether by accident or design, knocked his tray of jewels off the table. Murmuring profuse apologies, he dropped on his knees to grope for them. Neither of the men heeded him, but kept their eyes steadily on the lady.

"Mademoiselle," Mayenne interposed, "I have been over-fond with you. Had I followed my own interests instead of bowing to your whims, you had been a wife these two years. I have indulged you, mademoiselle, because you were my ally Montluc's daughter, because you came to me a lonely orphan, because you were my little cousin whose baby mouth I kissed. I have let you cavil at this and that, but that, that one was too tall and one too short, and a third too bold and a fourth too bold enough. I have been pleased to let you cajole me. But now, mademoiselle, I am at the end of my patience."

"Monsieur," she cried, "I never meant to abuse your kindness. You let me cajole you, as you say, else I could not have done it. You treated my whims as a jest. You let me air them. But when you frowned, I have put them by. I have always done your will."

"Then do it now, mademoiselle. Be faithful to me and to your birth. Cease sighing for the enemy of our house."

"Monsieur," she said, "when you first brought him to me, he was not the enemy of our house. When he came here day after day, season after season, he was not our enemy. When I wrote that letter, at Paul's dictation, I did not know he was our enemy. You told me that night that I was not for him. I promised you obedience. Did he come here to me and implore me to wed with him, I would send him away."

Mayenne little imagined how truly she spoke; but he could not look in her eyes and doubt her honesty.

"You are a good child, Lorraine," he said. "I could wish your lovers as docile."

"He will not come here again," she cried. "He knows I am not for him. He gives it up, monsieur—he takes himself out of Paris. I promise you it is over. He gives me up."

"I have not his promise for that," Mayenne said dryly; "but the next time he comes after you, he may settle with your husband."

She uttered a little gasp, but scarce of surprise—almost of relief that the blow, so long expected, had at last been dealt.

"You will marry me, monsieur?" she murmured. "To M. de Brice, for instance? You know that will be a good three months before Francois de Brice can stand up to be wed. You say to yourself that much may happen in three months. So it may. Therefore will your bridegroom be at hand tomorrow morning."

She made no rejoinder, but her eyes wide like a hunted animal's, moved fearfully, longingly, to Lucas. Mayenne uttered an abrupt laugh.

"No; Paul is not the happy man. Besides burling the St. Quentin affair, he has seen fit to make free with my name in an enterprise of his own. Therefore, Paul, you will dance at Lorraine's wedding a bachelor. Mademoiselle, you marry in the morning Senor Comte de Brice y Saragossa, of his Majesty King Philip's court. After dinner you will depart with your husband for Spain."

Lucas sprang forward, hand on sword, face ablaze with furious protest. Mayenne, heeding him no more than if he had not been there, rose and went to Mlle de Montluc.

"Have I your obedience, cousin?"

"You knew it, monsieur."

She was curtsying to him when he folded her in his arms, kissing both her cheeks.

"You are as good as you are lovely, and that says much, ma mie. We will talk a little more about this after supper. Permit me, mademoiselle."

Lucas' rage, of danger to himself, Lucas had struck him down. But he was straight, past clad in his composure as in armor, and Lucas made no move. I think to stab was the impulse of a moment, gone in a moment. Instantly he was glad he had not killed the Duke of Mayenne, to be cut himself into dice by the guard. After the duke was gone, Lucas stood still a long time, no less furious, but cogitating deeply.

We had gathered up our jewels and looked out the box, and stood holding it between us, waiting our chance to depart. We might have gone a dozen times during the talking, for none marked us; but M. Etienne, despite my tuggings, refused to budge so long as mademoiselle was in the room. Now was he ready enough to go, but hesitated to see if Lucas would not leave the first. That worthy, however, showed no intention of stirring, but remained in his pose, buried in thought, unaware of our presence. To get out, we had to walk round one end or the other of the table, passing either before or behind him. M. le Comte was for marching carefully before his face, but I pulled him back. He would not leave the room if he gave way to me. I think now that had we passed in front of him, Lucas would have let us go by without a look. As it was, hearing steps at his back, he wheeled about to confront us. If the eye of love is quick, so is the eye of hate. He cried out instantly:

"What?"

We dropped the box, and sprang at him. But he was too quick for us. He leaped back, whipping out his sword. "I have you now, Mar!" he cried. M. Etienne grabbed up the heavy box in both hands to brain him. Lucas retreated. He might run through M. Etienne, but only at the risk of having his head split. After all, it suited his book as well to take us alive. Shouting for the guards, he retreated toward the door.

But I was there before him. As he ran at M. Etienne, I had dashed by, slammed the door shut, and bolted it. If we were caught we would make a fight for it. I snatched up a stool for a weapon.

He halted. Then he darted over to the chimney, and pulled violently the bell-rope hanging near. We heard through the closed door two loud peals somewhere in the corridor.

We both ran for him. Even as he pulled the rope, M. Etienne struck the box over his head, snapping it. I dropped my stool, as he his box, and we pinned Lucas in our arms.

"The oratory!" I gasped. With a strength born of our desperation, we dragged him kicking and cursing across the room, heaved him with all our force into the oratory, and bolted the door on him. "Your wig!" cried M. Etienne, running to recover his box. While I picked it up and endeavored with clumsy fingers to put it on properly, he set on its legs the stool I had flung down, threw the pieces of Lucas' sword into the fireplace, seized his box, dashed to me and set my wig straight, dashed to the outer door and opened it just as Pierre came up the corridor.

"Well, what do you want?" the lackey demanded. "You ring as if it was a question of life and death."

"I want to be shown out, if the messenger will be so kind. His Highness the duke, when he went to supper, left me here to put up my wares, but I know not the way to the door."

It was after sunset, and the room, back from the windows, was dusky. The lackey seemed not to mark our flushed and ruffled looks, and to be quite satisfied with M. Etienne's explanation, when of a sudden Lucas, who had been stunned for the moment by the violent meeting of his head and the tiles, began to pound and kick on the oratory door.

He was shouting as well. But the door closed with absolute tightness; it had not even a keyhole. His cries came to us muffled and inarticulate.

"Corpo di Bacco!" M. Etienne exclaimed, with a face of childlike surprise. "Some one is in a fine hurry to enter! Do you not let him in, St. Master of the Household?"

"I wonder who he's got there now," Pierre muttered to himself in French, staring in puzzled wise at the door. Then he answered M. Etienne with a laugh:

"No, my innocent; I do not let him in. It might cost me my neck to open that door. Come along now. I must see you out and get back to my trenchers."

We met not a soul on the stairs, every one, served or servants, being in the supper-room. We passed the sentry without question, and round the corner without hindrance. M. Etienne stopped to heave a sigh of thanksgiving.

"I thought we were done for that time!" he panted. "Mordieu! another scored off Lucas! Come, let us make good time now! 'Twere wise to be inside our gates when he gets out of that closet."

We made good time, ever listening for the haro after us. But we heard it not. We came unmolested up the street at the back of the Hotel St. Quentin, the way to the postern. Monsieur took the key out of his doublet, saying as we walked around the corner tower:

"Well, it appears we are safe at home."

"Yes, M. Etienne."

Even as I uttered the words, three men from the shadow of the wall sprang out and seized us.

"This is he!" one cried. "M. le Comte de Mar, I have the pleasure of taking you to the Bastille!"

XXVII.

The Countersign.

Instantly two more men came running from the postern arch. The five were upon us like an avalanche. One pinned my arms while another gagged me. Two held M. Etienne, a third stopping his mouth.

"Pretty done," quoth the leader. "Not a squeal! Mordieu! I wasn't anxious to have old Vigo out disputing my rights."

M. Etienne's wrists were neatly trussed by this time. At a word from the leader, our captors turned us about and marched us up the lane by Mirabeau's garden, where Bernet's blood lay rusty on the stones. We offered no resistance whatever; we should only have been prodded with a sword-point for our pains. I made out, despite the thickening twilight, the familiar uniform of the burglar guard; M. de Brice, having bagged the wrong bird once, had now caught the right one.

The captain bade one of the fellows go call the others off; I could guess that the job had been done thoroughly, every approach to the house guarded. I gnashed my teeth over the gag,

that I had not suspected the danger. The truth was, both of us had our heads so full of mademoiselle, of Mayenne, and of Lucas, that we had forgotten the governor and his preposterous warrant.

"They led us into the Rue de l'Eveque where was waiting the same black coach that had stood before the Ole d'Or, the same Louis on the box. Its lamps were lighted; by their glimmer out captors for the first time saw us fairly."

"Why captain," cried the man at M. Etienne's elbow, "this is no Comte de Mar! The Comte de Mar is fair-haired; I've seen him scores of times."

"The Comte de Mar answers to the name of Etienne, and so does this fellow," the captain answered. He took the handle from one of the lamps and held it in M. Etienne's face. Then he put out a sudden hand, and pulled the wig off.

"Good for you, captain!" cried the men. We were indeed unfortunate to encounter an officer, with brains.

"We'll take your gag off too, M. le Comte, in the coach," the captain told him.

"Will you bring the lass along, Captain?"

"Not exactly," the leader laughed. "A fine prison it would be, could a fellow have his bonnet at his side. No, I'll leave the maid; but she needn't give the alarm yet. Do you stay awhile with her. L'Etranger; you'll not mind the job. Keep her a quarter of an hour, and then let her go her ways."

They bundled my lord into the coach, box and all, the captain and two men with him. The fourth clambered up beside Louis as he cracked his whip and rattled smartly down the street.

My guardian stole a loving arm around my waist and marched me

standing in the Rue de l'Eveque. They left a man guarding me, but I broke away."

"I can't be done," Vigo said. "There'll be out of the quarter by now. If I could catch them at all, it would be close to the Bastille. No good in that; no use fighting four regiments. What the devil are they arresting him for, Felix? I understand Mayenne wants his blood, but what has the city guard to do with it?"

"It's Lucas' game," I said. Then I remembered that we had not confided to him the tale of the first arrest. I went on to tell of the adventure of the Trois Lanternes, and, reflecting that he might better know just how the land lay with us, I made a clean breast of everything—the fight before Ferou's house, the rescue, the encounter in the tunnel, today's excursion, and all that befell in the council-room. I wound up with a second full account of our capture under the very walls of the house, our garroting before we could cry on the guards to save us. Vigo said nothing for some time; at length he delivered himself:

"Monsieur wouldn't have a patrol about the house. He wouldn't publish to the mob that he feared any danger whatever. Of course no one foresaw this. However, the arrest is the best thing could have happened."

"Vigo!" I gasped in horror. Was Vigo turned traitor? The solid earth reeled beneath my feet.

"He'd never rest till he got himself killed," Vigo went on. "Monsieur's hot enough. But M. Etienne's mad to bind. If they hadn't caught him tonight he'd have been in some worse pickle tomorrow; while, as it is, he's safe from swords at least."

"But they can murder as well in the

down the quiet lane between the garden walls. He was clutching my right wrist, but my left hand was free, and I fumbled at my gag. In the middle of the deserted lane he halted.

"Now, my beauty, if you'll be good, I'll untie this stopper off. But if you make a scream, by Heaven, it'll be your last!"

I shook my head and squeezed his hand imploringly, while he, holding me tight in one snowy arm, plucked left-handedly at the knot. I waited, meek as Griselda, till the gag was off, and then I let him have it. Volleys of curses, I hammered him square in the eye.

It was a mad course, for he was armed, I not. But instead of stabbing, he dropped me like a hot coal, gasping in the blankest consternation:

"Thousand devils! It's a boy!"

A second later, when he recollected himself, I was tearing down the lane. I am a good runner, and then, and one can run well when he runs for his life. Despite the wretched kirtle trying my legs, I gained on him, and when I had reached the corner of our house, he dropped the pursuit and made off in the darkness. I ran full tilt round to the great gate, bellowing for the sentry to open. He came at once, with a dripping torch, to burst into roars of laughter at the sight of me.

My wig was somewhere in the lane behind me; he knew me perfectly in my silly toggery. He leaned against the wall, helpless with laughing, shouting feebly to his comrades to come and share the jest. I, you may well imagine, saw nothing funny about it, but kicked and shook the grilles in my rage and impatience. He did open to me at length, and in I dashed, clamoring for Vigo. He had appeared in the court by this, as also half a dozen of the guard, who surrounded me with shouts of astonished mockery; but I, little heeding, cried to the equerry:

"Vigo, M. le Comte is arrested! He's in the Bastille!"

Vigo grasped my arm, and lifted rather than led me in at the guard-room door, slamming it in the soldiers' faces.

"Now, Felix."

"M. Etienne!" I gasped—"M. Etienne is arrested! They were lying in wait for him at the back of the house, by chance to cool. After a dose of Mayenne's purge he may recover of his fever for Mayenne's ward."

"Monsieur! You will send to Monsieur?"

"Of course. You will go, and Gilles with you to keep you out of mischief."

"When? Now?"

"No," said Vigo. "You will go clothe yourself in breeches first, else are you not likely to arrive anywhere but at the mad-house. And then eat your supper. It's a long road to St. Denis."

I ran at once, through a fusillade of jeers from soldiers, grooms, and house-men, across the court, through the hall, and up the stairs to Marcel's chamber. Never was I gladder of anything in my life than to doff those swaddling petticoats. Two minutes, and I was a man again. I found it in my heart to pity the poor things who must wear the trappings their lives long.

But for all my joy in my freedom, I choked over my supper and pushed it away half tasted, in misery over M. Etienne. Vigo might say comfortingly that Mayenne dared not kill him, but I thought there were few things that gentleman dared not do. Then there was Lucas to be reckoned with. He had caught his fly in the web; he was



HE LEANED AGAINST THE WALL HELPLESS WITH LAUGHING, SHOUTING TO HIS COMRADES.

Bastille as elsewhere!" I cried.

Vigo shook his head. "No; had they meant murder, they'd have settled him here in the alley. Since they lugged him off unhurt, they don't mean it. I know not what the devil they are up to, but it isn't that."

"It was Lucas' game in the first place," I repeated. "He's too prudent to come out in the open and fight M. Etienne. He never strikes with his own hand; his way is to make some one else strike for him. So he gets M. Etienne into the Bastille. That's the first step. I suppose he thinks Mayenne will attend to the second."

"Mayenne dares not take to the boy's life," Vigo answered. "He could have killed him, an he chose, in the streets, and nobody the wiser. But now that monsieur's taken publicly to the Bastille, Mayenne dares not kill him there by foul play or by law—the Duke of St. Quentin's son. No; all Mayenne can do is to confine him at his pleasure. Whence presently we will pluck him out at King Henry's good pleasure."

"And meantime he is to rot behind bars."

"Unless Monsieur can get him out. But then," Vigo went on, "a month or two in a cell won't be a bad thing for him, neither."

"Vigo, this head will have a chance to cool. After a dose of Mayenne's purge he may recover of his fever for Mayenne's ward."

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not likely to let him go long undevoured. At best, if M. Etienne's life were safe, yet was he helpless, while tomorrow our mademoiselle was to marry. Vigo seemed to think that a blessing, but I was "right to weeping into my soup. The one ray of light was that she was not to marry Lucas. That was something. Still, when M. Etienne came out of prison, if ever he did—I could scarce bring myself to believe it—he would find his dear vanished over the rocky Pyrenees.

Vigo would not even let me start when I was ready. Since we were too late to find the gates open, we must wait till ten of the clock, at which hour the St. Denis gate would be in the hands of a certain Brissac, who would pass us with a wink at the word St. Quentin.

I was wroth with Vigo that I would not stay with him, but went up-stairs into M. Etienne's silent chamber, and flung myself down on the window-bench his head might never touch again, and wondered how he was faring in prison. I wished I were there with him. I cared not much what the place was, so long as we were together. I had gone down the mouth of hell smiling; so he it I went at his heels. Perhaps if I had struggled harder with my captors, shown my sex earlier, they had taken me too. Heartily I wished they had; I trow I am the only wight ever did wish himself behind the bars. And promptly I repented me, for if Vigo had proved but a broken reed, there was Monsieur. Monsieur was not likely to sit smug and declare prison the best place for his son.

The slow twilight faded altogether, and the dark came. The city was very still. Once in a while a shout or a sound of bell was borne over the roofs,

or infrequent voices and footsteps sounded in the street beyond our gate. The men in the court under my window were quiet too, talking among themselves without much rally or laughter; I knew they discussed the unhappy plight of the heir of St. Quentin. The chiming had rung some time ago the half-hour after nine, and I was fidgeting to be off, but huffed as I was with him, I could not lower myself to ask Vigo's leave to start. He might come after me when he wanted me.

"Felix! Felix!" Marcel shouted down the corridor. I sprang up, then, remembering my dignity, moved no further, but bade him come in to me.

"Where are you mooning in the dark?" he demanded, stumbling over the threshold. "Oh, there you are, Dame! you'd come down-stairs mighty quick if you knew what was there for you."

"What?" I cried, divided between the wild hope that it was Monsieur and the wilder one that it was M. Etienne. "Don't you hear I'd tell you. It's the prettiest lass I've seen in a month of Sundays—you in your petticoats don't come near her."

"For me?" I stuttered.

"Aye; she asked for M. le Duc, and when he wasn't here, for you. I suppose it's some friend of M. Etienne's."

I supposed so, indeed; I supposed it was the owner of my borrowed plumage came to claim her own, angry perhaps because I had not returned it to her. I wondered whether she would scratch my eyes out because I had lost the cap—whether I could find it if I went to look with a light. None too eagerly I descended to her.

She was standing against the wall in the archway. Two or three of the guardsmen were about her, one with a flambeau, by which they were all surveying her. She wore the coil and striped, the black bodice and short striped skirt, of the country peasant girl, and, like a country girl, she showed a face flushed and downcast under the soldiers' bold scrutiny. She looked up at me as a rescuing angel. It was Mlle. de Montluc!

I dashed past the torch bearer, nearly upsetting him in my haste, and snatched her hand.

"Mademoiselle! Come into the house!"

She clutched me with fingers as cold as marble, which trembled on mine. "Where is M. de St. Quentin?"

"At St. Denis."

"You must take me there tonight."

"I was going," I stammered, bewildered; "but you, mademoiselle—"

"You knew of M. de Mar's arrest?"

"Aye."

"What coil is this, Felix?" demanded Vigo, coming up. He took the torch from his man, and held it aloft to the way with his torch, an amazing change came over his own. He lowered the light, shielding it with his hand, as if it were an impudent eye.

"You are Vigo," she said at once. "Yes; and I know not what noble lady mademoiselle can be, save—will it please her to come into the house?"

"I had to wry with his torch, not suffering himself to look at her again. He had his foot on the staircase, when she called to him, as if she had been accustomed to addressing him all her life."

"Vigo, this will do. I will speak to you here."

"As mademoiselle wishes. I thought the salon fitter. My cabinet here will be quieter than the hall, mademoiselle."

He opened the door, and she entered. He pushed me in next, giving me the torch and saying:

"Ask mademoiselle, Felix, whether she wants me." He amazed me—he was always ordered.

"I want you, Vigo," mademoiselle answered him herself. "I want you to send two men with me to St. Denis."

"Tomorrow?"

"No; tonight."

"But mademoiselle cannot go to St. Denis."

"I can, and I must."

"They will not let a horse-party through the gate at night," Vigo began.

"We will go on foot."

"Mademoiselle," Vigo answered, as if she had proposed flying to the moon, "you cannot walk to St. Denis."

"I must," she cried.

I had put the flambeau in a socket on the wall. Now that the light shone on her steadily, I saw for the first time, though I might have known it from her presence here, how rent with emotion she was, white to the lips, with gleaming eyes and stormy breast. She had spoken low and quietly, but it was a main-force composure, liable to snap like glass. I thought her on the verge of passion, and I thought she looked at me, puzzled, troubled, pitying as on some beautiful, mad creature. She cried out to him suddenly, her rich voice going up a key:

"You need not say 'cannot' to me, Vigo! You know not how I came here. I was locked in my chamber. I changed clothes with my Norman maid."

There was a sentry at each end of the corridor. I slid down a rope of my bedclothes; it was dark—they did not see me. I knocked at Ferou's door—thank the saints, it opened to me quickly! I told M. Ferou—God forgive me!—I had business for the duke at the other end of the tunnel. He took me through and I came here."

"But, mademoiselle, the bats!" I cried.

"Yes, the bats," she returned, with a little smile. "And my hands on the ropes!" She turned them over; the skin was torn cruelly from her delicate palms and the inside of her fingers. Little threads of blood marked the scores. "Then I came here," she repeated. "In all my life I have never been in the streets alone—not even for one step at noonday. Now will you tell me, M. Vigo, that I cannot go to St. Denis?"

"Mademoiselle, it is yours to say what you can do."

WORLD OF LABOR

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! It is wiser and better
Always to hope than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cowering
fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical
care.

Never give up! Or the burden may sicken
you;
Providence has kindly mingled the cup,
And, in all trials and troubles betwixt you,
The watchword of life must be—Never
give up.

Never give up, though the grape-shot may
rattle;
Or the full thunder cloud over you burst;
Stand like a rock, and the storm or the
battle
Little shall harm you, though doing their
worst.

Never give up! If adversity presses,
Providence has kindly mingled the cup,
And the best counsel, in all your distress,
Is the stout watchword of—Never give
up!

—Anonymous.

C. R. Carter has been elected dele-
gate from the Plumbers' Union to the
Trades and Labor Congress.

R. P. Pettipiece of the Typographical
and Messrs. Perry and Beach of the
Street Railwaymen's Union, are among
the delegates from Vancouver.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific is mak-
ing a demand for an average increase
for all hands of \$5 a month.

The reorganization of the Portland,
Ore., Musicians local, has resulted in
an increase in wages for the craft of
that city.

President Fallieres last week signed
a decree bringing the compulsory
rest day in France into effect
October 1.

Boston Central Labor Union has
adopted a resolution calling upon all
union men to pay their poll tax.

Andrew Furuseth has been again
elected secretary of the Pacific Coast
Seamen's Union.

In Belgium there are 135,000 miners,
65,000 of whom are organized and they
have two members in the Belgium par-
liament.

On Monday, 17th inst., the annual
convention of the United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners will take
place at Niagara Falls.

Japanese barbers in California are
working for about \$5 per week, and
are rapidly driving the white barbers
out of business.

Seventy-five per cent. of the consti-
tuencies in Canada are controlled by
farmers, while in England there is
scarcely a constituency where the la-
boring classes are not in the majority.

More than 30,000 men throughout the
country will be affected, it is said, by
the action of the Employing Litho-
graphers association in declaring for
the open shop in all branches of the
industry.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Mak-
ers of America have placed a per
capita tax on its members of 10c. per year
to support the tuberculosis sanitarium
conducted by that organization at
Denver, Col., for the benefit of its
members.

The International Association of
Photo Engravers at their annual con-
vention held in Detroit, rescinded the
open shop resolution passed at their
last convention in Buffalo, and adopt-
ed a substitute declaring that they will
be absolutely neutral in relations with
labor.

At the last meeting of the Trades
and Labor Council a letter was re-
ceived from the Victoria Phoenix
Printing Company, stating that they
had no objections to the formation of
a Brewery Workers' Union, and ex-
pressing their best wishes for its suc-
cess.

George Wise and Frank Jeeves pre-
sented their credentials and took their
seats at the Trades and Labor Coun-
cil on the 15th inst. The Phoenix
Printing Company, stating that they
had no objections to the formation of
a Brewery Workers' Union, and ex-
pressing their best wishes for its suc-
cess.

The 425 employees of the California
Sash and Door Works, in Oakland,
went on strike recently. They were all
non-union men. They drew up a pe-
tition addressed to the management,
requesting that the working hours be
cut from ten hours to eight per day.
The manager was not on hand when
the petition was presented, and the
works were shut down.

Through the efforts of W. B. Vana,
business agent of the Laundry Work-
ers' Union of America, J. E. Reid, pre-
sident and manager of the Drivers' In-
dependent Laundry, was convicted of
working a fifteen-year-old girl more
hours than the laws of the state al-
lowed. The Drivers' Independent
Laundry is a non-union institution.

The Bricklayers' Union No. 18, of
Cincinnati, notified the Board of Pub-
lic Service recently that its scale of
wages for next year would be 82½
cents per hour and double for overtime.

After a lengthy discussion the Win-
nipeg Trades and Labor Council, at
their last meeting, decided upon send-
ing three delegates to the convention
of the Trades and Labor Congress here.
The elected delegates are: Mr. J. P.
Grassick, Mr. L. J. Walker, and Mr.
W. H. Hammond. Mr. Grassick and
Mr. Walker were the delegates to the
Toronto convention of last year.

J. H. Walsh, organizer of the Indus-
trial Workers of the World, arrived in
the city last week from Seattle. The
organization mentioned is of Social-
istic tendency, the mining branch be-
ing the Western Federation of Miners.
Mr. Walsh stated that the Industrial
Workers differed from trades unions
in being divided into crafts.
Though there are different depart-
ments, with locals for each trade for
facilitation of business, to quote Mr.
Walsh: "The injury of one is the in-
jury of all—one union, one label, one
enemy." Political discussion is allow-
ed at meetings of the organization, and
it is stated a branch of the I.W.O. in
this city. Mr. Walsh expects to organ-
ize locals here, directing his attention
first to the cooks and waiters. After

that he will visit various parts of the
province with the same object in view.

The street car strike at San Fran-
cisco came to an end last week when
the strike committee of the unions in-
volved officially declared the strike
off. The carmen immediately reported
for duty at the car houses, and soon
the cars were leaving the barns. The
calling off of the strike followed the
action of the various unions voting to
return to work and arbitrate after-
wards, the only way in which Presi-
dent Calhoun declared he would treat
with former employees. Trouble still
exists, however, because of the com-
panies trying to enforce the "open
shop."

Labor Commissioner Sherman, in
the quarterly bulletin of the New York
state department of labor, calls atten-
tion to the fact that the figures show
that during the first three months of
this year the average wages of wage
earners were \$3, as compared with
\$2.85 during the same period last year,
and were much higher than the average
wages usually earned.

Robert Gluckling, the popular secre-
tary of the Ontario Labor Bureau, has
much to the disappointment and regret
of the greater portion of the labor peo-
ple of Ontario, resigned his position.
"Bob" Gluckling has been one of the
most energetic and valuable men in
the ranks of organized labor in Canada
for many years, and has given up his po-
sition, in the employ of the govern-
ment, to accept one wherein he may be
more actively engaged in furthering
the interests of organized labor. Mr.
Gluckling has accepted the position
of International President of the
Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The strike of the Lithographers' In-
ternational Protective and Beneficial
Association for a shorter workday,
says the National Lithographer, is on.
Just how long it will continue, and
what the outcome will be, we have no
means of knowing, and do not care, at
this time, to make a prediction. The
cause of the strike is too well known
to every lithographer in the country—
employer and employee—to call for
any explanation. The fire had been
smouldering for some time, and it
broke into flame on August 1, when a
committee from the union met a com-
mittee from the Employing Litho-
graphers' League. At this meeting the
fire was fanned until a conflagration
was started that has spread into every
large city in the United States and
Canada.

The resolution calling for an eight-
hour day, which was discussed at To-
ronto by the Government Workers' con-
vention, was amended before adoption
to cover not only the overall and shirt
industry, but the entire garment-work-
ing trade. It was not, however, made
compulsory at any particular date, the
incoming executive board being in-
structed to do their utmost to pro-
mote the adoption of the eight-hour
day to the best of their ability as soon
as possible. This obviates the danger
of a general strike, as the success
of the executive will first have to be
obtained, and that will not be granted
where in the committee's judgment it
will not be advisable in any particular
locality.

Pensions for everybody at the age of
60 was one of the proposals adopted
by the Trades Union Congress at Liv-
erpool, Eng., last week. The advocates
of the resolution contended that money
for pensions could easily be raised from
among the wealthy by taxing land val-
ues. A resolution in favor of arbitra-
tion, coupled with an emphatic pro-
test against the increase of armament
or insidious attempts to introduce con-
scription in Great Britain was also
carried. The congress also instructed
the labor members of parliament to
insist on trades union rates of wages
being inserted in all government con-
tracts and the establishment of a na-
tional minimum wage to protect the
working people against the evil of
"sweating."

The New York Press, comment-
ing on the recent decision of the Ju-
dicial Committee of the Privy Council
on the Alien Labor Law, says that "if
Canada is wise she will be very careful
how she exercises her power." We
hope that Canada will always be care-
ful in the exercise of any of her pow-
ers, but she will not be deterred from
asserting her right of self-government
by the thinly-veiled threat of the New
York Press. It is about time the United
States had outgrown the bullying
stage in its history.

Secretaries of labor unions will con-
fer a favor upon the labor editor of
their will forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions to
The Colonist.

The Poor Man's Lawyer

London Express.

The poor man's lawyer is an institu-
tion that has come to stay. There are
some twenty centres in London, where
where legal advice is dispensed without
fee or reward. Eighteen of these centres
are affiliated with the Poor Man's Law-
yers' association. Some of the larger
towns in the provinces, such as Man-
chester, Sheffield and Bristol also pos-
sess their poor man's lawyers. Scotland,
too, has felt that its vaunted superior-
ity in the realm of law was incom-
plete without them. In Edinburgh, the
Canongate institution has its "legal dis-
pensary." The title might well be uni-
versally adopted. It does not grate upon
the susceptible, and it signifies the chal-
lenge of the lawyer to rank beside the
doctor. There are mental troubles that
yield more readily to the advice of the
lawyer than to the exhortations of the
pious, and it is to be such a healer of
minds that the poor man's lawyer as-
sumes. He sits in the evening of some
particular day in the week, and those
who shun the publicity and rapidly that
attend the advice given in the police
courts, or have no time to go there, may
come to him and tell him the whole of
their story in quietness.

The poor have their legal troubles no
less than the rich and the bitterness of
life is unguilted by a sense of im-
potence and helplessness. They cannot fight
against the oppressor; they do not know
what their rights are nor whether
or the law has any remedy for them.

The harassing uncertainty can be dis-
pelled in a few minutes' conversation
with the poor man's lawyer, and he can
show them the best way out of their dif-
ficulties. His legal knowledge is not
his only asset; his knowledge of the
world, his acquaintance with a high
moral standard and his sympathy are
equally invaluable.

The different centres have their own
methods varying with the idiosyncra-
sies of the individual lawyer, and to
some extent their particular kind of
client. Sometimes a chance notice in a
newspaper or a friend's suggestion will
bring a client from miles away, but
each centre is chiefly used by those in
the neighborhood. The experience of the
Toynbee Hall centre is unusually pecu-
liar for Whitechapel is the chief home
of the Yiddish-speaking part of the po-
pulation; more than three-fourths of the
clients are Jews of English, Russian
and Polish nationalities, and the lawyer
is at times quite unable to proceed with-
out intervention of an interpreter. The
Jews seem to pick up the English lan-
guage very quickly, but newly immi-
grated immigrants are particularly
likely to need the services
of a lawyer and these can generally
speak hardly a word of English. So the
East London Tenants and General Labor
Protection committee chiefly assists the
poorer aliens.

Its aim is to right a wrong, rather
than to put money in the pocket of a
client. Its procedure is as follows: The
clients are first interviewed by a lay-
man, well known in the neighborhood,
and himself a Jew. He is able to dis-
pose alone of the majority of cases. His
legal knowledge is sufficient for the
more ordinary difficulties, as often a
word of advice is all that is wanted.
More difficult cases he drafts into a
waiting-room, giving out numbered tick-
ets; and these come in turn before the
solicitor, who is in attendance, and he
goes carefully into each case.

Most of the cases referred to him are
of an ordinary description—some land-
lord has been levying an illegal dis-
tress, some husband ill-treating his
wife, some employer refusing wages to
workmen, an omnibus upsets a barrow
and the wares are damaged, a child
has been run over, a friendly society
or insurance company refuses payment,
petty leases, and partnership agree-
ments have been broken.

The committee is only too glad to
be able to avoid litigation if it can
effect some satisfactory compromise.
It can act independently, as its ser-
vices are given gratis, and occasional-
ly, when both parties set their views
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The most curious and romantic cases
are unfortunately as a rule the least
hopeful from a legal point of view,
though even here good advice may
bring the blessing of resignation. It
is something gained to lay the ghost
of a family tradition relating to a
lost inheritance with a statute of limita-
tion. Perhaps a widow will come
seeking land that was in the family
generations ago, or a family conclave
who preside at the committee's ad-
vices. The former is a solicitor of the
neighborhood, who merely con-
ducts such cases as are referred to
him on the advice of the latter. The
possession of a war chest is peculiar
to the Toynbee centre. The leading
case of Davis and Harris, which de-
clares that the bedstead, no less than
the bedding, proper, is exempt from
distress, is the chief outward sign of
its existence.

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VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For September, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of
the Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.)

Date.	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht
	m. h. m.	f. h. m.	f. h. m.	m. h. m.
1	0 30 7.8	8 16 1.6	10 15 49	7 20 43.6
2	0 37 7.8	8 16 1.6	10 15 49	7 20 43.6
3	1 51 7.6	8 55 2.1	11 55 56	7 21 54.2
4	2 48 7.3	9 33 2.7	12 46 09	7 22 24.7
5	3 45 7.0	10 10 3.4	1 36 30	7 23 58.4
6	4 42 6.8	10 48 4.1	2 26 51	7 25 32.9
7	5 39 6.5	11 25 4.8	3 17 12	7 27 7.4
8	6 36 6.2	12 02 5.5	4 07 33	7 29 2.9
9	7 33 5.9	12 39 6.2	4 57 54	7 31 7.2
10	8 30 5.6	1 16 6.9	5 48 15	7 33 21.7
11	9 27 5.3	1 53 7.6	6 38 36	7 35 16.2
12	10 24 5.0	2 30 8.3	7 28 57	7 37 10.7
13	11 21 4.7	3 07 9.0	8 19 18	7 39 5.2
14	12 18 4.4	3 44 9.7	9 09 39	7 41 59.7
15	1 15 4.1	4 21 10.4	10 00 00	7 44 54.2
16	2 12 3.8	4 58 11.1	10 50 21	7 47 48.7
17	3 09 3.5	5 35 11.8	11 40 42	7 50 43.2
18	4 06 3.2	6 12 12.5	12 31 03	7 53 37.7
19	5 03 2.9	6 49 13.2	1 21 24	7 56 32.2
20	6 00 2.6	7 26 13.9	2 11 45	7 59 26.7
21	6 57 2.3	8 03 14.6	3 02 06	8 02 21.2
22	7 54 2.0	8 40 15.3	3 52 27	8 05 15.7
23	8 51 1.7	9 17 16.0	4 42 48	8 08 10.2
24	9 48 1.4	9 54 16.7	5 33 09	8 11 04.7
25	10 45 1.1	10 31 17.4	6 23 30	8 13 9.2
26	11 42 8.8	11 08 18.1	7 13 51	8 16 3.7
27	12 39 8.5	11 45 18.8	8 04 12	8 19 28.2
28	1 36 8.2	12 22 19.5	8 54 33	8 22 22.7
29	2 33 7.9	1 00 20.2	9 44 54	8 25 17.2
30	3 30 7.6	1 37 20.9	10 35 15	8 28 11.7

The time used is Pacific Standard,
for the 120th meridian west. It is counted
from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to mid-
night. The day is for the purpose of dis-
turbance high water from low water.
The height is measured from the level of
the lower low water at spring tides. This
level corresponds with the datum to which
the sounding of the Admiralty chart of
Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as
can now be ascertained.

Undershirts.—Finely made silk
Sateen Undershirts, 60c. up, Fine Cam-
bric \$1.00. Large stock underwear, hos-
iery, corsets and staple goods at right
prices. Robinson's Cash Store, 511
Xates street.

Lumbering in British Columbia

By Frank Scudamore in The Crown, (London).

How many are there among us, may
be asked, who ever devote a second
to the question of the provenance of the
vast supplies of timber that are yearly
employed in an infinity of capacities
throughout these islands? We need in
our daily life baulks, beams, planks,
shingles, spars, telegraph poles, furni-
ture, wallpaper, daily journals, and
thousands of other necessary objects,
from those mighty scaffoldings of the
modern architect, to a lucifer match—
or from a barrel to a button. At no mo-
ment of our waking hours are we ever
out of actual touch with wood in some
shape or form, and yet not one of us in
many thousands even think of question-
ing how this commodity is brought to
us or whence it comes. It is here; that
suffices. For whatever purpose it is re-
quired it is to be found in given locali-
ties, either in bulk or in detail, accord-
ing to our wants, and during the last
half century it has in all its expec-
tations been for the most part British
Canadian, with already a generous
sprinkling of native-born British Col-
umbians. There are some men em-
ployed who hail from these islands,
but in this industry the Englishman is,
of course, heavily handicapped by the
fact that he has no previous knowl-
edge of the business, and thus has ev-
erything to learn. Almost invariably
the type of men engaged in logging
are of magnificent physique, and their
bodily health and strength are splen-
dently maintained and fostered at once
by their wholesome surroundings and
by the generous quality of the ample
food with which they are invariably
supplied.

Ordinarily the would-be logger pro-
ceeds to his lumber camp very com-
fortably by water, for it is one of the
chief advantages of the B. C. timber
trade that the best supplies always lie
close to navigable waterways. A day
at the camp, he finds himself in a
community of from thirty to fifty com-
rades, who camp and mess together.
There is always a big roomy bunk, hut,
with beds, etc., for their sleeping ac-
commodation, and a living hut, where
they take their meals. The cooks are
almost invariably Chinamen, and the
excellent food is provided in addition
for his money, and as logging in the
colony is a serious business, the intermis-
sion all the year round, he has neither
time nor desire for recreation. His
supper and his pipe afterwards amply
suffice at the end of his long day's
toil, and on Sunday, when he "lies off,"
the care of his clothing and home cor-
respondence are sufficient to occupy
his time. As everything, except clothes
and tobacco, is provided for him, he
has no possible means of spending
money, and a few years' work permits
him, if he so will, to put by a very
considerable nest-egg for employment
in future enterprise. Not a few, in-
deed, of the smaller men among the
lumberers of today are ex-loggers, who
have saved sufficient out of their earn-
ings to take up plots of timber land
on the very favorable terms created
by the new government enactment of
1905. It needs not to be said that men
of this class, who have had years of
active experience in every branch of
the industry, and thus have acquired
perfect knowledge of all requirements
of the trade, from the selection of the
giant forest monster to be felled, to its
final shipment in one form or another
to its ultimate sphere of usefulness
abroad, are among the most successful
of those running the timber industry.

The government of the colony is offer-
ing every species of encouragement to
them, and is, in fact, looking to the
utilizing of their valuable knowledge
not a little in the all-important matter
of reafforesting, to which of late years
very great and ever-increasing care
and attention are being paid. In this
direction, indeed, British Columbia is
already far ahead of most of the other
parts of the great American continent,
where this question of reafforesting has
been only too sadly neglected. As a
general rule, the logger does not take
his wife and children with him to the
timber camp. But should he do so, the
education of his bairns is not in any
way neglected or left to chance. For
this is one of the heaviest of the bur-
dens—so keep the government of the pro-
vince—so keep the government of the pro-
vince, that wherever even so few as
twelve children are to be found in a
community, a government schoolhouse
and teacher are provided.

Logging is not only devoted to the
"timber trade"—by which is meant the
felling and carrying of huge trees
whose logs range anywhere between
fifty and one hundred feet long—there
is also a cut-and-wood trade, the trees
for which are used in the manufacture
of paper. The wood used for this pur-
pose is mostly the white pine and the
western spruce, and of the latter
Swedish experts in the pulping trade
have said that they have seen no wood
in the world to equal it.

Already American capitalists have
seen the advantages for investment in
this most profitable industry, but it is
to be feared that in this, as in other
enterprises, the wealthy of the old
country will hold back until there is no
place left for them.

There is, however, plenty of room
for further enterprise in this direction.
The government has now repealed the
law which previous to 1905 granted 21
years leases, and now all timber is cut
by special licence granted for an area
not exceeding 640 acres and renewable
annually. The number of these licen-
ces granted last year was 2,200, and
represented 1,400,000 acres.

The logger's life is doubtless a hard
one, but it is eminently healthful. The
loggers hitherto and at the present
time are for the most part British
Canadians, with already a generous
sprinkling of native-born British Col-
umbians. There are some men em-
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abroad, are among the most successful
of those running the timber industry.

The average of the leading timber
countries of the world, roughly estimat-
ed, is in round figures 3,620,000,000
acres; (this, by the way, does not in-
clude Africa, where, if we count only
the late Sir H. M. Stanley's records,
there exist immense forest areas) Of
these three and a half thousand mil-
lions of acres Canada owns one mil-
lion and a half, and of this, one mil-
lion, the Dominion, the Pacific
Province, as it is called, of British Col-
umbia is the possessor of 182,750,000
acres. British Columbia, it may be said,
indeed possesses the greatest compact
area of merchantable timber on the
North American continent. The available
supply would have been infinitely
greater than it is had it not been for
the terrible forest fires that raged in
the interior in years gone by. It is,
however, the coast districts that pos-
sess the major portion of the choicest
timber and that most accessible, and
owing to the dense growth and the
humidity of the climate these districts
have suffered but little. British Colum-
bia has other highly important resources,
but next to her great industry of min-
erals, which ranks first, these immense
timber reserves are her chief asset. As
far north as Alaska the coast is heav-
ily timbered, the forest line following
the indentations of the shore and river
valleys, and covering the mountain
sides. It is here that the lumbermen or
loggers find their chief occupation, and
they are only as "timber" the largest and
best trees. Among these the most wide-
ly distributed and valuable is the Doug-
las fir, which on the coast attains im-
mense proportions, sometimes towering
to a height of three hundred feet, with
a base circumference of as much as
fifty. The average of these trees are a
hundred and fifty feet clear of limbs,
and five to six feet in diameter. This
fir is the staple of commerce, prized
alike for its durability and its strength.
Next in importance are the cypress and
red cedar, both of which are very val-
uable. And then comes the white
spruce, which is also much sought
after, and the hemlock, which is of two
species, the Western being much su-
perior to the Eastern hemlock, and as
valuable in many ways as more ex-
pensive lumber.

THE PALMY DAYS OF CLAIM JUMPING

The halcyon days of the claim jumper and the shotgun miner were an incident to the history of San Francisco. In old Ploche, when the Raymond and Elk and the Meadow Valley mines were in litigation over a rich ledge, men handy with the gun were paid \$20 an hour to go underground and hold the drifts, and they had many a bloody battle with the dark.

In the rush to the Comstock, also, much confusion arose in the location of claims and the shotgun prospector found opportunity to get in his work, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Two of the tough citizens of Virginia even had the effrontery to jump a lot that had been presented to the father-in-law as a site for his church. The Comstockers loved the robust priest, and when he told a few of them that jumpers were on the church lot they went with him to adjust matters promptly and vigorously.

The jumpers were defiant and truculent and one of them spoke insultingly to the priest when he requested them to leave the lot where the church was to be built. From the dark, Tom Riley became hostile and roared: "Stand aside, father, and let me get at the Irish black dash!"

"Tut, tut, Tom!" said Father Manogue, reprovingly, "Leave out the Irish, my son!" And then the father leaped off his coat and offered to settle the matter personally with the insolent jumpers. The lot was saved to the church.

James G. Fair saved a part of the Bonanza ground from claim jumpers by a different method. Long Brown, dean of the gambling fraternity, had a long run of bad luck, and needed money for his business. He made a deal with "Waller Defeat" Prentiss, and they hired two miners and began sinking a shaft on ground belonging to one of the Bonanza companies. They worked ostentatiously and by the time the shaft had been sunk a few feet their operations attracted the attention of Uncle Jimmy Fair, who strode over to the scene of the new strike and found Long Brown and Prentiss, well heeled with guns, bossing the two miners.

"Well, my son," said Mr. Fair in his most suave manner, "and what might you be doing here?"

"We've located this claim and are doing our assessment work," replied Long Brown cheerfully.

"And have you any capital, my son?" inquired Mr. Fair, with friendly solicitude.

"Yes, we've got a little; enough to make the rifle, I reckon."

"And how about the title, now? Is your title quite straight, d'ye think?"

Mr. Brown admitted that there might be a cloud upon the title, but he added: "We're not going any farther with our capital in hiring lawyers; we need it all in running the mine. You see, Uncle Jimmy, we don't go much on litigation, and me and my partner, Prentiss, allow that we can attend to any little matter of that sort."

"No doubt," assented Mr. Fair. "And now what might your claim be worth on a fair and reasonable estimate, d'ye suppose?"

Mr. Brown supposed that it might be worth about \$2,000, and he went over to Col. Fair's office and got a check for that amount.

Long Brown's partner in that mining deal, Dick Prentiss, earned an evil reputation even among the bad men of early Comstock days. In the early '70s a dispute arose over the ownership of the Waller Defeat shaft of the Woodville mine, and Prentiss was hired by one of the contesting parties to hold the property by shotgun title. Under some color of legal authority Prentiss and several companions, acting as sheriffs, took possession of the hoisting works and would not permit anybody to approach the buildings.

The other side managed to get some sort of order from another court, deputized half a dozen men as constables, and sent them to take possession of the works at midnight. The constables attempted to force an entrance to the shafthouse and were fired upon without warning from the inside. Six of them were killed, and it was believed on the Comstock that Prentiss fired all the deadly shots.

From that time on he was known as "Waller Defeat" Prentiss and looked

upon as a cold-blooded murderer, and a curse to the miners and the society. He became morose and surly and eventually dropped down to the level of a barroom outcast and "check guerrilla," being denied the distinction and respect accorded by the Comstock to the "bad man" who gained the title in fair fight.

Prentiss was one of a gang of shotgun miners hired by Ned Boyle to carry on a war underground in the Alta against the Justice crowd in a dispute over an ore body on the line between the two mines. The working miners objected to the presence of the fighting gangs in the drifts; and the miners and mechanician unions "check" in hand, marched on masse to the Alta works and told the superintendent to hoist his shotgun men forthwith. Boyle demurred, whereupon the miners summarily took possession of the works, put their own men in charge of the engines and sent a committee down the shaft to order the fighters out of the mine.

It was known that "Waller Defeat" Prentiss was one of the gang, and it had been decided that if he were caught with a gun in his hand, he was to be snuffed out on the spot. Prentiss got an inkling of what was coming to him, and he escaped from the works disguised as a mechanic, with a kit of tools instead of a gun in his hand.

In 1890 Prentiss had a dispute with a rancher about a debt of \$3 and went to the man's cabin in Six-Mile Canon to collect the debt with a gun. He invited the farmer to come out and be killed, but the farmer pulled both triggers, and the coroner's jury allowed that the hand of Providence was clearly discernible in the pointing of the gun that called "Waller Defeat" Prentiss to his last account.

Of a different type was the "Bad Man of Cosumnes," whose character was the subject of a story told one night by Dr. George Chismore in the Bohemian club. "It was back in the sixties when I first saw my desperado," said the doctor. "He came into Cosumnes one day without any particular swagger to proclaim that he was a bad man, but the camp sized him up at once as either a very tough customer or a first-class desperado. He was tall, angular and wiry, and he was not handsome. He wore black broadcloth and a silk hat, was scrupulously neat in the matter of linen and personal appearance, and the right leg of his trousers was tucked into his boot to accommodate an enormous Bowie knife. The set of his back coat over his right hip also indicated a gun."

"Gibbons was calm and deliberate in manner, painfully polite, and spoke with a southern drawl. He seldom swore and never drank. Although he was ceremoniously courteous he was quick to take offense, and if he heard anyone making a fighting talk, he promptly came to the front with an offer to accommodate the belligerent anywhere and anyhow. The camp always addressed him as Mr. Gibbons, but he occasionally spoke of himself as 'a pop-eyed galoot from Arkansas,' which was accurately descriptive."

"Claim jumping was a popular diversion among men in those days, and every miner had to be prepared to defend his location. I had a quartz ledge that dipped to the east, and some fellow conceived the brilliant idea of sinking fifty feet east of my shaft and tapping my ledge. I noticed that the fellow was getting pretty thick with the ledge in broadcloth, and whenever I met him he was so severely polite that I knew he was waiting for a look of a slip in my speech or manners as a pretext for making trouble."

"I wrote to my superintendent that a desperado was in company with the claim jumper and that I expected trouble. He wrote back: 'Is he at work? If not, he's no work.' He is not at work and is willing to work him, and he is your desperado."

"The next day I met the pop-eyed galoot from Arkansas, and bade him good morning. Mr. Gibbons lifted his hat and gravely responded: 'Good morning, doctor. I trust you are well, sir.'"

"Mr. Gibbons, I said, 'may I ask if you are looking for employment in this camp?'"

"That's just what I am, sir."

bers as candidates at the next Parliamentary election.

Mr. T. Wildgoose, the ex-amateur champion swimmer, has arranged to take his baby daughter, aged fifteen months, into the Nidd with him at Knaresborough.

For Christian work among British emigrants in Northwest Canada an anonymous donor has presented £4,000 in American bonds to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

During the session of Parliament just closed there were three instances of members being locked in the House and having to sleep in a lobby. Once a woman was locked in overnight.

Wood for the altar of the new side chapel erected in Bloemfontein Cathedral in memory of soldiers killed in the war was originally obtained from an alk tree felled in the forest of Chudleigh, near Exeter, in 1280.

The idea to reproduce Coney Island—the great American "fun city"—at Olympia has assumed definite shape, and steps are being taken to construct the mammoth fair and carnival. It will open on December 24 for a period of two months. The most remarkable feature of "Coney Island in London" will be the spectacle of "Carnation" and world emerging, as in the Bible story, from chaos into order.

South Londoners have been puzzled by the absence of hands from the face that Big Ben turns in their direction. Big Ben is having his face washed.

The hands of the clock were moved to obviate risk of injury, and the hands of the other dials will come off temporarily in turn. It is three years since Big Ben was washed.

Disappearing England

Pall Mall Gazette.

The defence of our land against the encroachments of the sea is of national importance, and it should be a national duty, after the manner adopted by our Dutch brethren across the German ocean. If one compares the present coast line of England with the coast line of some centuries ago, a remarkable discrepancy will be noticed. The tidal wave from the Atlantic which divides on the Cornish coast has much to answer for. One part passes around the north of Scotland into the German ocean, and thence in a southerly direction, to be met by the other part sweeping up the English channel. Backward and forward past the detritus laden waters, grinding away at the cliffs of Albion, and giving the sea each year a firmer grip upon the land. In the course of centuries acres and acres have disappeared; populous towns have vanished beneath the waves, and only a name and a memory remain where once a thriving multitude held sway.

Yorkshire alone has record of no fewer than 12 drowned towns and villages. There was Ravenspur, for instance, which was an important free borough by Edward I., at a cost of £300, and became a seaport of almost national importance. There it was Edward Balliol embarked with a force of 2,500 strong in order to win the crown of Scotland. The town, bigger and more important than Hull, had eleven churches, a spacious harbor, and a number of buildings befitting its rank and importance. Where are they now?

Traveling southward, one comes to Norfolk, Suffolk and East Essex, three counties which in particular have suffered from the onslaughts of the sea. In the case of the inland village, Shipden was a royal demesne; today Shipden has been drowned, and Cromer is a seaside town, though how long it will remain so depends on its protective measures against the sea. It has already spent £36,000 on sea defences. Or Lowestoft? During the 20 years ending 1905 the sea washed the beach of more than 200,000 tons of shingle, representing on the north side of the town alone nearly 300,000 square yards of material. Not less than £57,000 has been spent on protective measures, and on the south side of the town the low water mark has been driven back nearly 70 feet. But that much more remains to be done is evident from the fact that 14 feet of cliff at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, recently disappeared, leaving the Cliff Hotel in such a perilous position that it is no longer habitable.

Dunwich, perhaps, is the most notable example of this terrible devastation. A village of a hundred old inhabitants and the ruins of a large church on the edge of a crumbling cliff are all that remain of the ancient capital of East Anglia, which, according to Stow, had "a King's court and Bishop's palace, and Mayor's mansion, and fifty-two churches, and the same number of windmills, together with a spacious and well frequented harbor, in which were as many port ships as churches." No fewer than 400 houses were swept away in a single year in the reign of Edward II.; between 1535 and 1600 four churches disappeared; by 1677 the sea had "merrily slopped over" the market place; and by 1729 St. Peter's Church and its graveyard were under water. In Kent the land has the upper hand, on the whole, though it is instructive to note that Reculver church, in Hearn Bay, was a mile from the sea in the reign of Henry VIII. Only a sea wall has saved from destruction the spires, which are maintained by Trinity House to serve as a landmark to sailors.

The Isle of Wight is in a pitiable condition. So recently as November last thirty-six feet of the shore between Freshwater Bay and the Yar river was claimed by the sea, and it is quite possible that within the next few years the Needles district will be cut off from the main part of the sea.

What do these losses mean? They mean that every year we lose a tract of land the size of Gibraltar; while on the east coast alone territory as large as Heligoland disappears. It has been calculated that in modern times alone the west coast has lost land equal to the area of Guernsey, and Kent a piece as large as Bermuda.

The latest in the electric line is the electric hair cutter. By this is meant, not the horse-clipper, but a real hair cutter for barber's use. While, strictly speaking, it is a case of slouching, the result is essentially the same, with some points in favor of the new method; one of the principal of these is that of time. The device is adapted to be connected in the place of a lamp in an ordinary lamp socket, and is comparatively easy to operate. In fact, this latter feature is one that is most discouraging to consider from the barber's standpoint, for there is the dread possibility of every man his own hair cutter.

"Marie, since I've been away you've been wearing my dresses," "But didn't madam give me explicit orders that they should be altered?"—Megendorfer Blatter.

John Wesley as a Physician

Old Time Recipes Published in Book Form

If cleanliness be indeed next to godliness, John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church, must have been both godly and "next." That he regarded water as a potent source of healing is apparent in almost every page of his book on "Primitive Physic," for a very large percentage of his receipts recommend H₂O, either taken internally or applied in hot or cold baths, as a sovereign remedy. Professionally a curate of souls, Wesley's treatise on the care and cure of bodies shows the great divine in an unfamiliar but very human light.

The original preface to "Primitive Physic" bears the date, London, June 11, 1747. A "Postscript," dated Bristol, October 16, 1755, declares that "it was great surprise to the editor" that there was so swift and large a demand for it; that three impressions were called for in four or five years; and that it was not only republished by the booksellers of a neighboring nation, but also inserted in parts in their public papers and so propagated through the whole kingdom. This encouraged him carefully to revise the whole and to publish it again with several alterations which it is hoped may make it of greater use to those who love common sense and common honesty."

Supplementary prefaces to subsequent editions of this book, interesting at once because of its authorship and its inherent flavor of what today seems indeed a primitive idea of physic, are dated London, November 10, 1760; and Otley April 20, 1780. The thirty-sixth edition was printed in London, 1840. In 1849 the work was bound with Tisot's Family Physician. In 1858, "Revised and Enlarged by William M. Cornell, D.D." It was reprinted at Boston, Mass. References to text and quotations from it in this article are from the American edition prepared by Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury—the former the first bishop of the Methodist church in England, the latter its heroic pioneer in America.

In the original preface (1747) Wesley presents his theory of the origin of disease and also of medical science. As would naturally be expected, this composition is in the spirit of religion rather than of science. Man, we originally "clothed in body as well as in soul with immortality and incorruption" and "there was no place for physic, or the art of healing."

The entire creation was at peace with man, so long as man was at peace with his creator. Man rebelled, the incorruptible put on corruption, and "the seeds of weakness and pain, of sickness and death, are now lodged in our inmost substance" souls and bodies need the doctor.

Dr. Wesley says: "Tis probable physic, as well as religion, was in the first ages chiefly traditional; every father delivering down to his son, what he himself had received from his father, concerning the manner of healing both outward hurts and the diseases incident to each climate, and the medicines which were of the greatest efficacy for the cure of each disorder. 'Tis certain, this is the method wherein the art of healing is preserved among the Americans to this day. Their diseases are indeed exceeding few; nor do they often occur by reason of their continual exercise, and (till of late) universal temperance. (Exercise and temperance were Wesley's panaceas.) But if any are sick, or bit by a serpent, or torn by a wild beast, the fathers immediately tell their children how they must apply. 'Tis rare that the patient suffers long; those medicines being quick, as well as, generally, infallible."

Quite Lucretian is the philosophy of this account of the development of the art of healing. As the Roman philosopher found the genesis of human knowledge in material things, the genesis of animals, the eighteenth century churchman assigns the origin of "physic" to observation of the effect of various herbs on this animals who ate them.

Along with observation, we read, went experience: "One walking in a grove of pines, at a time when many of his neighbors were afflicted with a kind of new distemper, little sores in the inside of the mouth, a

drop of natural gum fell from one of the trees on the book, which he was reading. This he thoughtlessly applied to one of those sore places." The pain immediately ceased—a remedy had been discovered!

After observation first hand experience; after experience, philosophical investigation, leading to science; building "physic" upon hypotheses, until "physic" became an abstruse science, quite out of the reach of ordinary men."

Then the great Methodist explains the reason d'être of his book. As physicians grew to be an honored class, profit also accrued to them, and it became an object to the brotherhood of Aesculapius to "keep the bulk of mankind at a distance, that they might not pry into the mysteries of the profession." To mystify the people and preserve intact the arena of medicine (we quote at length, for the sake of the antique flavor of Wesley's own language) "they introduced into practice abundance of compound medicines, consisting of so many ingredients that it was scarcely possible for common people to know what it was that wrought the cure; abundance of titles, neither the nature nor names of which their own countrymen understood; of chymicals, such as they neither had skill nor fortune, nor time to prepare; yea, and of dangerous ones, such as they could not use, without hazarding life, but by the advice of a physician."

Fortunately as an offset to the wily ways of practitioners of medicine there are some lovers of mankind who seek to "reduce physic to its ancient standard," to find the cure provided by nature for each pain and disease and to make common property of the healing art. Among these altruistic "trust busters" John Wesley was proud to be counted. He boldly declares it is his purpose to enable each man to prescribe for himself and family—"unless in some few complicated cases," he adds as a parenthetical concession to the professional healers—"without calling in the doctor. For each disease there is one efficient remedy, one thing that will cure 'as well as twenty put together.' Why, then, make use of a physician? Only to swell the apothecary's bill; nay, possibly to prolong the distemper that the doctor and he may divide the spoil!" Therefore the author presents his work, "A Collection of Receipts," calling for safe, simple, and cheap remedies. But "in uncommon or complicated diseases, where life is more immediately in danger, advise every man without delay to apply to a physician that fears God."

Even after the alterations and excisions made in the course of several revisions subsequent to the original edition there remain in the American edition of Bishops Coke and Asbury many amusing definition and directions.

Most heroic of the remedies prescribed is one for "running at the nose" for which the sufferer is recommended to "snuff up a teaspoonful of spirits of hartshorn!" The remedy seems worse than the disease.

For an ague "apply to the stomach a large onion slice," for a cold in the head "take a very cold shower of water, or an orange, roll up inside of a towel and roll into each nostril." For a certain violent form of colic the advice is: "Hold a live puppy constantly on the belly." To a cut that festers, advises the churchman doctor, "apply turpentine." For dull sight "drop in two or three drops of juice of rotten apples often." The "skin and the egg shell" performs the function of cast plaster. An excision of the "stilla similibus curantur" principle is in treating "the sting of a bee" with an application of honey, and for the sting of a nettle the advice is "rub the part with juice of nettles."

For the care of the teeth and the prevention or cure of toothache the advice is to rub the teeth with ashes of burned bread; to rub them often with tobacco ashes; to "be electrified through the teeth," or lay roasted parings of turnips, as hot as may be, behind the ear; to put a leaf of betony, bruised, up the nose, or hold between the teeth a slice of apple "slightly boiled."

Christian books are readily purchased and carefully read. Many Christians volunteer to carry the literature to distant places.

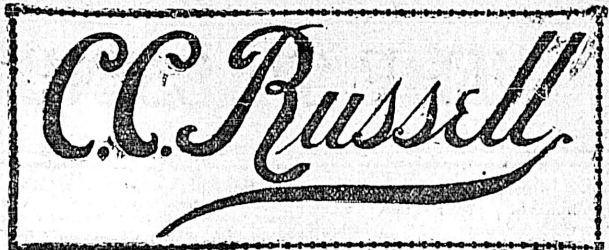
The titles of the publications of the society indicate the value of their pages. Among them are: "Bible Readings in Chinese," "Pilgrims Progress," "Prodigal's Return," "Guide to Heaven," "Commentary on the New Testament," "The Sermon on the Mount," "Doctrine of the Resurrection," "Outline Life of Christ," "Repentance and Renewal," "The Life of Joseph," "Life of Moses," "Lost Sheep," "Opium Gambling and Foot-Binding," "True Saviour of the World," "On the Atonement," "The Prodigal Son," "Illustrated," "Anti-Infanticide Tract," "The Ten Commandments," "Catechism of Christian Doctrine," "The Gospel Narrative in Verse," "The Acts of the Apostles in Verse," "The Rich Fool," "Commentary on the Psalms."

Large quantities of tracts are going into many of the mission hospitals of the country. At one large hospital every outdoor patient receives one of the society's tracts, with a prescription written on the back of it—medicine for both soul and body.

The death of Mr. Sowerby, sometime secretary to the botanical society and a descendant of the famous naturalist who half a century ago wrote standard works on shells and other aquatic life, recalls the nine days' wonder, scientific circles provided by his discovery of a freshwater jellyfish in the tanks that accommodated the Victoria Regia lily. Professor Ray Lankester investigated the matter, and found that Mr. Sowerby was perfectly right in his assertion that a new zoophyte occurred in the tanks. It was not a little remarkable that a botanist should have been the man to make this addition to our knowledge of these animals, for jellyfish had hitherto been regarded as strangers to fresh water, just as insects were formerly considered foreign to salt.

Church—When you feel blue you want to get out and try some roller skating. Gotham—That's just what I did. Church—What was the result? Gotham—I came home black and blue. —Yonkers Statesman.

"Ethel, that awfully handsome guide kissed me a moment ago. Do you think I ought to deduct something from his pay or add to it?"



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British Briefs

The cost of feeding the British cavalry horses averages £25 a head yearly.

The Vicar of Christ Church, Lowestoft, is protesting against the employment of the fishing fleet on Sunday.

Sir Edward Clarke has resigned his membership of the City Carillon Club, and has left for South Africa.

In the past five years Britain's yearly beer bill has fallen by over five million pounds.

The Clyde shipbuilding yards produce more than twice the tonnage turned out on the whole of the continent.

Geese, when perched on trees or bushes, are natural weathercocks, as they invariably rest with their heads to the wind.

The thickness of the film of a soap bubble is estimated at 1-240,000th of an inch.

To commemorate the fact that Lord Lytton, the novelist, was born there, a tablet was placed on No. 21 Baker street by the London county council.

There are 1066 Roman Catholic monasteries and convents in the British Isles—more than there were in the Reformation.

The ground around Lombard street is estimated to be worth not less than £2,000,000 an acre. In 1872 half an acre of this land was rented for £16 a year.

There are nearly 100 quarries on the Isle of Portland, and about 70,000 tons of Portland stone are raised annually.

The government of British India is a masterpiece of organization, declares M. de Lamoignon, governor of the French colonies, who has just returned from India.

James Hyman, organizer of the United Irish League, died suddenly at Milltown Malbay, West Clare, recently.

The King is to be asked to open the International exhibition to be held in Dublin from May until October next.

Over 800 oil paintings in this year's academy, it is stated that for the year ending March 31, 1907, will yield £13,200,000.

Liverpool is to celebrate the grant-

ing of a charter of incorporation 700 years ago by a great display next August.

After various experiments, the Beckenham council has decided that tar macadam provides the best solution of the dust nuisance.

The Scarborough town clerk has represented to the corporation that his present salary, £100 a year, is too much, and recommends its reduction to £50.

"People's Arcade" is the name fixed upon by the London county council for the street market between Back Church lane and Gower's walk, Whitechapel.

Because of a supposed resemblance to the Prime Minister, a rock on Lundy Island near the abandoned Montagu is known locally as "Campbell-Bannerman Rock."

Col. Sir William Gordon, Bart., the leader of a squadron in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, who died at Malta, left a personal estate valued at £10,112 5s. 6d.

Workmen excavating at Colchester found an earthen vessel, of Romano-British make, containing a large quantity of Roman coins bearing dates from 250 to 300 A. D.

The Holland-American Line have placed an order with Messrs. Harland & Wolff at Belfast for a steamer of 23,000 tons. The vessel will be 620 feet long and 77 feet broad, and with two exceptions, will be the largest constructed at Belfast.

After nearly fifty years in mid-China Right Rev. G. E. Moule, missionary bishop, is about to retire.

East Finchley reads: "This shop is let; suitable for butcher, pawnbroker, corn chandler, monumental showroom, etc."

A letter has been delivered by the postal authorities at Clapton which bore the vague address, "Corrier house; two stone dogs in front."

W. L. Goldschmidt, who has just been appointed a chancery registrar at the Law Courts, is the son of Jenny Lind, the famous singer.

A "ballet-girls' tea" was given at Bloomsbury Chapel by Mr. William Forbes, who has for 28 years devoted himself to that particular kind of mission.

The Boiler Makers' Society, it was officially announced at Newcastle-on-Tyne, have decided by 2,917 to 1,955 votes to put forward two of their men-

THE PASSING OF A GREAT TITLE By Sophia H. Macle hose

FROM CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.

ON August the 6th, just a hundred years ago, there passed out of European living history one of the proudest titles the world has known.

On that day Francis of Hapsburg, King of Hungary and Bohemia, ruler of Austria, and Emperor of Germany, signed in his palace at Vienna a deed by which he resigned the Imperial Crown and thereby brought to an end the Holy Roman Empire, 'the oldest political institution in the world.' It had its roots in the old Empire of the Romans, and had lasted as a Western European institution for over a thousand years; it had passed from Carolingian to Saxon, from Saxon to Frankish, from Frankish, Swabian, and Bavarian to Austrian rule, and with Austria it had remained until, no longer 'Holy, Roman or an Empire' it had died without a mourner.

A great ceremony inaugurated and a great ceremony struck the death-blow to the Holy Roman Empire. On Christmas Day of the year 800 a vast multitude crowded the wide nave of the old basilica of St. Peter's at Rome. Clergy filled the semicircular apse behind the great altar separating it from the nave; above them on the bishop's throne, sat Pope Leo III.; priests ministered at the high altar standing just within the arch, and before the altar knelt Charlemagne the Frankish monarch, dressed, not, as was usual with him, in simple Frankish dress, but in Roman robe and sandals. Presently, as the reading of the gospel ended, Leo rose from his seat, descended to where Charlemagne knelt, anointed him with holy oil, placed a precious crown upon his head, and saluted him as his earthly sovereign. Thereafter Charlemagne swore to maintain and defend the privileges of the Church; and from the multitude within the basilica and from the crowd without there rose the cry, "Long life and victory to Charles the August, crowned by God great and pacific Emperor!" The Holy Roman Empire had begun.

More than a thousand years had passed when another and very different multitude met in the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. Instead of Roman citizens and half-savage Franks, an assemblage of marshals, generals, diplomats, and courtiers in full-dress or brilliant uniform, a crowd of women in Parisian costume and dazzling jewels, filled the sombre building and glittered in its dusky aisles. This time also there was a Pope, clergy ministering at the altar, an aspirant to an Imperial Crown. But Napoleon Bonaparte, resplendent in velvet and jewels, surrounded by all that could contribute to the pride of life, would receive the Imperial Crown from no hand but his own; the Pope must grace, but he might not confer this highest honor on the Corsican. Lifting from the altar the crown which the Pope had blessed Napoleon placed it on his own head, and with that act, as we shall see, the Holy Roman Empire virtually ended. The shout that rose in Notre Dame on December 2, 1804, drowned the last faint echoes of that other shout which one thousand and four years earlier, had risen from the old basilica of St. Peter's. By it was inaugurated—although Napoleon had not meant it—should be—the modern idea of Empire: that of glorified kingship as opposed to the idea embodied in the old title—that of lordship over the world.

For the Holy Roman Empire had begun by claiming for itself a civil rule as wide as Christendom. In the days of ancient Rome the Emperor was high-priest as well as civil ruler. With

the introduction of Christianity, the Church, necessarily opposed to pagan rule, became separated from the State; but when Constantine adopted Christianity, and made it the religion of the Roman Empire, the union of Church and State became again one of the fundamental ideas of government. At the same time the identity of the two great powers had ceased to be possible, for in the years during which Christianity had been favored by the civil power she had built up herself an independent hierarchy so strong that not all the shocks of high two thousand years have been able to destroy it. Henceforth Church and State might be united; they could not be one.

The effort, therefore, of the Middle Ages was to set up a civil Christian rule which should be as universal in its sway as were the spiritual pretensions of Rome. Pope and Emperor were the two sides of one shield; and although the ideal was never attained, it nevertheless lay at the root of the medieval conception of an Emperor. As Emperor, Charlemagne was lord of Christendom, and as lord of Christendom he was crowned at Rome; as subject to the spiritual rule of the Papacy the Emperor received his crown at the hands of the Pope, while to the Emperor as lord of all temporal power the Pope paid obedience.

On these two ideas—that of universal rule and the co-ordination of civil and spiritual power—the ceremony of coronation throws light. Like any ordinary king, the Emperor received the sword, sceptre, and globe, as symbols of his temporal power and responsibilities; like all sovereigns who claim the national headship of the Church, a ring was placed on his finger in token of his promise to defend her rights; but, as signifying his relation to the spiritual head of the Church universal, the Emperor in his coronation service assisted the Pope to celebrate mass, partook of the Communion in both kinds, and was admitted a canon of St. Peter's and St. John Lateran. Those who elected the Emperor elected him temporal head of the Christian people; while the Emperor claimed as official titles such phrases as "Vicar of Christ," "Imperial Head of the Faithful," "Protector of Palestine, of general councils, and of the Catholic faith."

But the ideas thus shadowed forth failed to be realized, and instead of a great dual power making for righteousness, the union of Emperor and Pope presently resolved itself into two rival powers, each having its own adherents, each vaunting its own pretensions. Guelf fought for Pope and Ghibelline for Emperor, and the medieval conception lay shattered at their feet. Gradually the idea of universal empire over Christendom was lost; the Emperors ceased to receive coronation at Rome, and the Empire, though retaining in theory its older pretensions, shrank to a sovereignty over the German States.

"It was," says Mr. Bryce, "under Frederick Barbarossa that the actual power and the theoretical influence of the Empire most fully coincided." In his reign most of the States of Western Europe, lay virtually independent, acknowledged the Emperor's supremacy, and he it was who first called the Roman Empire "holy." By so doing he reasserted the old claims of the Empire, and at the same time gave evidence of their decay. Vigorous life proclaims itself, and the moment any institution sets forth its pretensions in formal terms one may well begin to question its vitality. Frederick Barbarossa called the Empire "holy" because the Church, slighting the ancient partnership, called it secular; and it is significant that with his death in 1250 the decline of the Holy Roman Empire actually began.

But although the ideal of universal empire over Christendom gave way to that of a restricted rule over the German States, the Emperor remained the one power in Western Europe who dared claim Imperial honors; and the difference between him and an ordinary ruler was maintained by his being an

elector sovereign chosen independently of territorial rights. Any ruler, whatever his nationality, high in theory be Emperor, just as a cardinal of any race might be Pope.

Under the Saxon and Franconian Emperors, however—that is, from 919 to about 1125—the election of the Emperor had degenerated into the mere formal consent of the nobles to his assumption of hereditary right to Imperial honors; but with the death of Henry IV, in 1125 the election became again a reality. For in his reign Pope Gregory VII, set up claims which the Emperor's German subjects refused to acknowledge; and, fearful lest their rulers should be appointed by the Pope's influence and become his tool, they resolved henceforth to make his election a real and effectual calling. Already in 1125 we find a few powerful nobles choosing a candidate for the Imperial throne, and submitting their choice to the other nobles for confirmation; but gradually this good custom was discarded with, and a small college of electors chose the Emperor without let or hindrance from without.

Seven, as a mystical number and as symbolical of the seven branches of the golden candlestick, was the number of the members in this electoral college. Three were spiritual and four were secular princes. The spiritual lords were the Archbishops of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne; the secular were the King of Bohemia, the Count of Saxony, and the Duke of Brandenburg. The first, as Arch-Chancellors of Germany, Gaul, and Italy respectively, represented the vast territories over which the Empire held or had held sway, and faintly reflected the old idea of universal rule; the

Health, Wealth, And a Pretty Home

The Result of Growing Fruit in the Suburbs of Victoria—Written For The Sunday Colonist by H. F. Pullen.

Vancouver Island is just beginning to come into her own. Her fame as a fruit-growing country is spreading even to the older lands of Europe, and it is thought that very soon the inhabitants of the city of Victoria will hear of it.

What mean the rows of young trees that may be seen when driving round, no matter which direction one takes—hundreds of acres set out with mathematical precision? It means, as has been before said, iterated and reiterated, that around the city of Victoria are some of the best lands in the world for orchard purposes. Outsiders are realizing this fact and are buying and planting these, while the capitalists of Victoria city are often looking afar for their investments or putting their money into nothing but prospects, when here are better than gold mines at their doors.

A few days ago I paid a visit to a fruit ranch not an hour's walk from the city, where one of the pioneer growers makes his home. I found him busy packing apples and plums, in spite of the fact that it was Labor Day. Ten years ago the ranch had been commenced, and increased gradually, until today five acres are planted to trees, and the remainder of the fifteen acres will be set out this winter, or as soon as the land is in condition.

In passing around the orchard several acres were noticed on which were growing four-year trees, chiefly Hungarian plums and King of Tompkins apples. These trees were about 12 feet in height and almost all bearing; not a heavy crop, but a fair quantity. Some, was told, had borne last season, and they looked capable of producing several boxes a place next year. Inquiry elicited the fact that they had been planted in rich virgin soil, well drained, and fertilized with a pound of fertilizer and a pound of wood-ash to each tree, just previous to planting. The effect was certainly marvelous, for were it not for the tell-tale shoots, one

second, as German princes holding hereditary offices in the Imperial household—those of cup-bearer, senechal, marshal, and chamberlain—signified the growing identification of the Empire with the German States.

Charles IV, in 1356, by his famous Golden Bull, ended from the color of its seal—confirmed the electoral college in its privileges, settled disputed points, and made the Archbishop of Mayence, as Arch-Chancellor of Germany, its convener. He further identified the Roman Emperor with the Emperor of Germany by deciding on Frankfurt as the place of his election and Nuremberg as the scene of his coronation; while to Aix-la-Chapelle, the city of Charlemagne, which had shared with Rome the honors of capital of the Empire, he reserved the glory of the actual coronation—but it should be remembered that these regulations are not always carried out. Rome had no place in the Golden Bull, and can hardly wonder that out of the twenty-one Emperors who succeeded Charles IV, all of whom were bound as Emperors to go to Rome and receive "the world's crown," only two took the trouble to fulfill the obligation. These were Sigismund, Emperor in 1410, and Frederick III, in 1440. Charles V, did, indeed, go to Italy, and received the Imperial Crown at Bologna; but after him the Roman Emperors were content to bear a title they called their proudest, heedless of its significance.

Four centuries and a half passed from the issuing of the Golden Bull, during which Emperor after Emperor continued to sign himself "Augustus," to be elected at Frankfurt, and to hold Diets at Nuremberg and Ratisbon. At the close of these centuries a revolution took place which, beginning in a modest claim to political equality

would have imagined the trees to be at least six or seven years old.

Between the rows of trees were raspberries, loganberries, blackberries and rhubarb, all of which showed a growth and careful cultivation. Rhubarb is a heavy crop wherever the soil is rich, and sells from 10 to 45 cents a pound. It may be obtained very early by digging up the roots during the winter and packing them very close together in a heated shed or cellar. This plan is cheaper than the Old Country method of covering the plants with pots and heaping fresh straw over the whole.

In the older parts of the orchard were noticed some eight-year pear trees. The Bartlett's had been marketed, even though not yet ripe; but the Bossocks were loaded down with fine fruit such as in our boyhood days we had never dreamed of but never seen.

The strawberry plantation was on a new ground, just cleared and drained. The drains should be strongly emphasized, as it is quite impossible to grow fruit on undrained land. On this place the drains were made of stone found on the place. They are equally as good as tile drains, and, of course, less expensive.

To return to the strawberries, however; they were only young plants set out last May, yet they looked in fine condition. The rains of the summer will insure vigorous plants for next year's crop. The returns from the strawberry plantation on this ranch have on good seasons been from 3½ to 4 tons per acre. Take the smaller figure at 10 cents a pound, and the gross income per acre is seen to be very good.

Last spring five acres of the newly cleared land was planted to potatoes, and the resulting crop amounted to 30 tons. The price of these at the time of writing is 1 cent a pound, so that the crop is now worth \$600 if it has not been sold. If sold earlier it was worth more.

On the point of the Third Estate in France, and in a general European antagonism as the world has seldom seen. In 1789 France asked for a constitution, and gained it too quickly; in 1799 her every institution seemed in ruins and all Europe in a turmoil; and Napoleon Bonaparte, judging the ten years' experiment of popular control a failure, seized the reins of government and gave France in exchange a beneficent despotism. Not content with this, he went far and given a beneficent despotism to Europe, and posed as a new Charlemagne; but in order to achieve this France had to be reckoned the inferior of no European power—required, in short, to be herself an Empire when the Holy Roman Empire would cease to exist.

The stages in the evolution were natural enough. France, weary of experiments, gratefully accepted the rule which Napoleon's strong hand imposed, and basked in the glory reflected on her by the triumph of his military genius. France had regained her ancient place among the nations, and a grateful people was ready to honor its deliverer. On May 4, 1804, Cambaceres, president of the French Senate, accompanied by senators and troops, drove out to St. Cloud, and, having audience of the First Consul, declared "that the glory and happiness of the Republic rested on the First Consul, he immediately proclaimed Emperor." Napoleon without hesitation, accepted the title "you think necessary to the glory of the nation."

This was the first step—the assumption of a title hitherto held sacred in Western Europe to the Holy Roman Empire. The second was more significant: Napoleon wished "to be anointed with the holy unction" by, and "to receive the Imperial Crown" from, the Pope, thus rivaling the old

ceremonial of the coronation of the Emperor. The French Emperor, however, would not go to Rome nor would he, as we have seen, permit the Pontiff to place the crown on his head, although, despite "our advanced age and the infirm state of our health," Pius VI. traveled in the depths of winter from Rome to Paris to please "his most powerful prince, our dearest son in Christ."

These acts Napoleon broke irretrievably with the tradition of his great prototype. He may have thought himself, as indeed historians think of him, as the new Charlemagne; but he had, in fact, sounded the knell at whose bidding the last vestige of the old order passed away. When the Corsican general allowed himself to be raised to an hereditary Imperial throne at the bidding of his own senate, when he assumed an Imperial crown on his own head, he severed himself once and for all from the two ideas lying at the root of the Holy Roman Empire: the idea of an elected suzerain bearing sway over many princes, and of a civil power which should be the counterpart of the spiritual power of the Church. The Emperor of France might be "the dearest son in Christ" of the Holy Church, but he was not the "Augustus crowned by God," whom the Pope himself did oblige, nor was he the power which bound States together. He was at best but the most powerful ruler on the Continent, for whose protection weaker Powers were glad to pay. There was no idealism, save in his own brain, in the Empire of Napoleon.

It was, as has been said, on the 4th of May, 1804 that the Senate offered the First Consul an Imperial crown; on the 11th of August of the same year the Emperor Francis II. of Austria, rightly reading the significance of that event, determined to assume for Austria a title as proud as that of France. "Although," runs the decree, "we have by the Divine will and by the choice of the electors of the Roman and German Empire attained to a dignity that leaves no room to desire any increase of titles or consideration, it is our duty, as chief of the Austrian House and monarchy, to provide for the maintenance of that equality of hereditary titles and dignities with the first sovereigns and powers of Europe which belongs to the sovereigns of Austria. Therefore, in order to establish this perfect equality of rank, we have determined . . . after the example . . . now given us by the new sovereign of France, to confer on the Austrian Empire a title far related to its independent States, the hereditary title of Emperor."

There were then two territorial Empires in Western Europe; but the fragment of the Holy Roman Empire yet remained, and while it did France must yield precedence to Austria. The fragment was not to linger long. The year 1805 saw Napoleon victorious against the Austrian arms and the proud traditional enemy of France humbled before the new aspirant to European rule. On 17th October Ulm capitulated, on 2nd December the battle of Austerlitz was fought and won, and Napoleon from the very palace of the Hapsburgs could dictate terms to the head of the Holy Roman Empire. The treaty of Presburg followed. On the 25th of December, in the old capital of Hungary—the town in which the Austrian prince was crowned Hungarian King, and where fifty years before Maria Theresa had so gallantly maintained her contested rights—the treaty was signed which led her grandson to renounce the highest honor of his House.

For by that treaty the "Roman German Emperor" was obliged to face the fact that the Germanic Empire was slipping from his grasp, and that he himself was being reduced to an ordinary king. By it he was forced to give up the Venetian, Italian, and Dalmatian States go to increase Napoleon's new kingdom of Italy, and his dominions in Swabia and the Tyrol go to build up Bavaria and Wurtemberg as independent kingdoms.

Six months later, on July 12, 1806, an Act was signed at Paris by which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and thirteen other states formally renounced allegiance to the Empire and threw themselves under the protection of Napoleon. "Experience," says the Act of Confederation by which the sixteen States seceded from the Empire, "has proved that the existing German constitution can afford no guarantee for the external and internal peace of the Empire, the Rhenish princes, to secure peace, the Rhenish princes decided 'that the States of the contracting princes shall be forever separated from the German body,' and shall henceforth be known as the Confederation of the Rhine; 'that all the laws of the Empire by which they have hitherto been bound shall in future be null and void,' 'that on the 1st of August each of the contracting princes shall declare his entire separation from the Empire; and 'that the Emperor of France shall be proclaimed Protector of the Confederation.'"

This was a deadly blow, for it came as it were, from the Emperor's own household. It was speedily followed by another. On the 1st of August, 1806, the day on which the German princes declared their independence of the Empire, Napoleon commissioned his envoy to inform the Diet that he no longer recognized the existence of the Holy Roman Empire. But the last of the Emperors was not to lay down his crown at the bidding of the Corsican. He preferred to give the coup de grace with his own hand. "Convinced," he said, "since the Treaty of Presburg and the events which have since taken place, of the impossibility of being any longer able to fulfill the duties of our Imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and our duty to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes so long as we were able to enjoy the confidence of the electors, princes, and other states of the German Empire, and to perform the duties imposed on us; therefore, he continued, "we do resign the Imperial crown and the Imperial government," and this document he sealed with the Imperial seal, using it for the last time.

Thus passed away the Holy Roman Empire. "Of those," said Mr. Bryce, "who in August, 1806, read in the English newspapers that the Emperor Francis II. had announced to the Diet his resignation of the Imperial crown, there were probably few who bethought them that the oldest political institution in the world had ended. Yet it was so. The Empire which a note issued by a diplomatist on the banks of the Danube extinguished was the same which the crafty nephew of Julius had won for himself against the Powers of the East beneath the cliffs of Actium, and which had preserved almost unbroken, through eighteen centuries of time, and through the greatest changes in extent, in power, in character, a title and pretensions from which all meaning had long since departed. . . . Nothing, else, so directly linked the old world to the new; nothing else displayed so many strange contrasts of the present and the past, and summed up in these contrasts so much of European history. . . . For into it all the life of the modern world arose."

And just because the modern world arose out of the Holy Roman Empire, the Empire could not have been the Napoleon's attempt at universal rule utterly failed, for the day of nations was come. In country after country a national spirit was aroused, and the hundred years which have followed the fall of the Holy Roman Empire have seen a new Germany, a new Greece, a new Italy, and the dawn of a new Russia. "The Ancient of Days," wrote the German patriot Muller in 1805, "is sitting in judgment; the books are opened, and the deeds of men and their wars are weighed in the balance. What will be the end? A new order of things," he adds, "is in preparation, very different from what is imagined by those who are the blind instruments of its establishment." And history has proved his prophecy true.

"What do you think," said I, "are the prospects for a man who knows nothing about fruit-growing to go into the business?"

"Ten years ago," answered the proprietor, "I had never used a spade or a hoe. I was in poor health, and I knew nothing whatever about fruit. Today I am strong and healthy, and you can see what I have done."

"Which do you prefer growing, strawberries or the larger sea fruits?" "We grow strawberries between the trees for the first eight years in order to provide an income during that time. After that we prefer the plums and apples, because there is so much less work with them."

"You think, then," said I, "that anyone can go into fruit-growing and make a success of it?"

"No," was the answer, "I do not. Any man who goes into fruit must be intelligent, and most important of all, he must work hard. Fine-fingered gentlemen can't expect to succeed in the fruit business. I have never seen a man who has worked hard, ever since I came here, and it is my opinion that nothing can be done without it."

Here, as elsewhere, the labor problem is to the fore. Chinamen get \$30 a month and a warm little shack in which is a cook stove and necessary conveniences. One Chinaman is kept the year round, and has been for some years. It is always a good plan to keep a good man, even if at times there is not much to do.

The result of my visit to this orchard, which, by the way, the owner wishes to be nameless, is to make me even more confident than before that there is both health and wealth to be obtained by growing fruit in the Victoria district. Work is necessary to health anywhere, and the resulting wage is greater from fruit-growing than any other occupation in which a man can engage, providing always there is an admixture of intelligence and a willingness to learn.

At the presentation to the officers and crew of H. M. S. Dombholm Lord Grey adverted to the subject which was in everybody's mind, and which was the very air of blunt candor which is his charm as a speaker, and managed to avoid an indiscretion and yet to point the rather mortifying moral which lies behind the ceremony at Quebec. His utterance was a direct amalgam of what has long been the national official excuse of what is coming to be national aspiration, and of his own plain and downright belief that sooner or later Canada should do something for the royal navy. In plain words, he said, "It is a matter of national pride, and it is a matter of national safety, that we must grow big, and for a season must spend our money on development work, leaving defence to Britain, becoming rather rusty. 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TABLE BOARD-Vacancies for a few table boarders; strictly first class service. Apply "The Poplars," corner Belleville and Birdsong Walk. 1515

TO LET-BOARD, ROOM, TELEPHONE

TO LET-Board, room, telephone. "Belleville," Quebec street, third house from parliament buildings. 1515

TO LET-BOARD, ROOM, TELEPHONE

TO LET-Rooms and board. Moderate terms. Bath. 100 Fisgard street, off Blanchard avenue. 1515

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED-A teacher for senior division of Coal Creek schoolhouse. State experience and certificate held. Salary \$50 per month. Apply to Thomas Keith, Coal Creek, B. C. 1515

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED for the primary grade of the Ladyfield school. Salary \$50 per month. None without experience in this particular grade need apply. Applications to be in the hands of the principal, Mr. J. H. Stewart, before August 20. John Stewart, Secretary. 1515

WANTED-FEMALE HELP

WANTED-A girl to assist in housework. Apply mornings, Mrs. de Noe Walker, Pemberton road. 1515

WANTED-GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

WANTED-Girl or woman for general housework. Address Mrs. Alfred Daniels, Colquhoun, B. C. 1515

WANTED-NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR AFTERNOONS ONLY

WANTED-Nursery governess for afternoons only. Box 460 this office. 1515

WANTED-For Tod's Infant, a useful mother's help, assist with care of baby and housework (small cottage). Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-An experienced nursemaid for infant, 10 months (Tacoma); a kind, considerate home, with good wages, to suitable persons. Apply, with references, 1515

WANTED-For Tacoma, a useful companion-help, no cooking, but general housework (no children). Apply, with reference, to 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-A useful mother's help, part time in the country (Sooke); spend winter in city; kind home and easy pay. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Two nursery governesses for town and country; music essential, both in teaching and playing. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-A matron; duties to commence November 1 next. Apply, stating qualifications, to the Secretary, Royal Infirmary, Kamloops, not later than Feb. 1, September 21. 1515

WANTED-Competent housemaid with a knowledge of parlour maid's work; good wages (city). Apply at once, 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Skirt and waist hands, and improvers; also apprentices. Apply to H. Rippen, Dominion Hotel, between 10 and 11 a. m. 1515

WANTED-Girl wanted for housework; good wages; kind home and easy pay. Apply to Mrs. Macfarlane, 2 Sylvia street, James Bay. 1515

WANTED-A waitress. Apply at Dominion hotel. 1515

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-An experienced cook (middle-aged) seeks position in small, quiet family; long and satisfactory references. Apply to the Secretary, Royal Infirmary, Kamloops, not later than Feb. 1, September 21. 1515

WANTED-Position as mother's help in the country by a young lady (18); care of children and light housework. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Sewing Children's fine wear, infants' lavettes (hand made), plain sewing, mending, etc. Work will be called for. Apply Box 447 Colonist. 1515

WANTED-A position in Alaska (preferably Ketchikan); a capable cook and housemaid; most satisfactory references. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Day work by woman, cooking, mending, etc. Address Box 291 Colonist office. 1515

WANTED-Experienced cook wants situation in lumber or mining camp. Address, stating wages, to A. Norris, Westview, Sask. 1515

WANTED-Steady work by a capable handy man; carpentering, gardening, any manual work. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Capable servants; man for general farm work; woman, good cook and general housework. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-MEN EVERYWHERE-Good pay-to distribute circulars, adv. matter, etc. No canvassing. Apply I. J. H. B. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 1515

WANTED-A smart boy. Apply 5 Yates street. 1515

WANTED-Boy at candy factory. Apply Popham Bros., Mary street, Victoria West. 1515

WANTED-Good boy wanted for bakery. 84 Yates street. 1515

WANTED-Two farm hands, one to deliver milk in town and assist in ordinary chores of a farm; the other a useful farm hand, with full knowledge of his work. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Two painters (experienced) for country work; good wages and fare paid to suitable men. Bring references as to capability and sobriety. Apply 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Boys. C. P. R. Telegraph. 1515

WANTED-Immediately, a reliable farm hand; good milkier and experienced in all ordinary farm work. Apply The Employment Agency, 60 Rae street. 1515

WANTED-Boy wanted. Apply Campbell's, 48 Government street. 1515

WANTED-Immediately, two unfurnished rooms, central, Box 404 Colonist. 1515

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AGENTS WANTED

WANTED-A representative wanted in every town in Canada to sell made-to-order clothing. No experience necessary. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto. 1515

AGENTS

AGENTS-Don't waste time on old propositions; make money! Latest invention, making ice without machinery; using our chemicals and water. Used in every household, saloon, butcher shop, ice cream manufactory, etc. Send \$1.00 for outfit. Milwaukee Chemical Co., Dept. 1, Milwaukee, Wis. 1515

WANTED-AGENTS

WANTED-AGENTS to sell the best grown nursery stock on the coast, including Burbank's new plums, plums, Mirabelle, common and improved varieties; write quick for choice of territory. Albany Nurseries, Albany, Ore. 1515

LOST

LOST-On Thursday forenoon, between Government and Bedford streets, a string of gold beads. Finder please return to Colonist office. 1515

LOST-Yorkshire terrier; answers to name "Laddie." Reward for return to 40 Government street. 1515

LOST-A black ostrich feather bonnet, in Beacon Hill Park or Cook street via Park Road. Finder please leave at this office. Reward. 1515

FOUND

FOUND-Gold scarf pin with parent's name on it. Owner can have same by identifying and by paying for ad. 1515

MISCELLANEOUS.

STUMP PULLING on large or small scale; low prices; also house moving done cheaply. Box 504 this office. 1515

ALASKA BAZAAR-Indian curios and souvenirs. 70 Government street, opposite Spencer's. 1515

WANTED-To purchase, diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, china, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. 1515

WANTED-To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. 1515

INDIAN CURIOS-Landenberg's museum. 43 Johnson street, cheapest, greatest variety. 1515

Cheapest place on the coast to buy Curiosities-Landenberg's Museum, 43 Johnson street. 1515

MONEY LOANED on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 625. 1515

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY-60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Dwyer. 1515

WANTED-To purchase, all kinds of musical instruments, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. 1515

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. 1515

PERSONAL

WOULD YOU PREFER SUITED? My matrimonial paper, containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from the United States, Canada and Mexico, many rich, mailed free. M. Gunn, Toledo, Ohio. 1515

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE-A thoroughbred Jersey bull calf, cheap. Apply Guelph, Colquhoun, B. C. 1515

FOR SALE-First class milk cow with Heifer calf. W. Richmond, Strathcona, B. C. 1515

FOR SALE-Registered Holstein bull, 20 months old; also several cows and heifers. Price very reasonable. Apply to Jas. Marsh, Duncan. 1515

WANTED-Horse, about 1000 lbs.; good driver; also light or light express. P. O. Box 204, Victoria. 1515

FOR SALE-Two well broken teams, thoroughbred, can be seen by applying to H. Rippen, Dominion Hotel, between 10 and 11 a. m. 1515

FOR SALE-English setter dogs, four years old, with pedigree; thoroughly broken; \$65. Apply J. Moss, 30 Quadra street. 1515

WANTED-Home, buggy and harness; parties having same, please apply to H. Rippen, Dominion Hotel, between 10 and 11 a. m. 1515

FOR SALE-Four hundred White Leghorns, one year old; heavy layers; at greatly reduced prices, to make room for younger stock. J. J. Douglas, Cobble Hill, B. C. 1515

WANTED-General purpose horse or team of horses, 1,300 lbs.; must be sound and in good condition. Address J. R. Bailey, Ladysmith, B. C. 1515

FOR SALE-Work horse, 1100 lbs., true and good worker; \$75. Holmes, Strawberry Vale. 1515

FOR SALE-One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very early. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. H. B. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 1515

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED-To purchase for cash, rent or buy shares a ranch, large or small. Apply 458 Colonist office. 1515

FOR SALE-Clear and candy store, as going concern, for \$800. Value of stock, \$900; guaranteed to clear from \$50 to \$75 per month. Apply on premises, 83 Johnson street, corner Broad. 1515

TURKISH BATH

TURKISH BATHS and massage, ladies and gentlemen. 219 Yates street. Phone 1725. 1515

TO RENT-STORES

TO LET-For a term of 2 years, the office of the B. C. Electric Ry. Co., corner Yates and Government streets, suitable for store or office. Apply I. J. H. B. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 1515

FOR SALE-FARM LANDS

FOR SALE-A small fruit ranch, adjoining city limits; good cottage, stable and chicken houses, all in good shape; a bargain. Address Box 359 Colonist office. 1515

FOR SALE-8 roomed house on Sylvia street, off Dallas road. Price, \$2,750. 1515

TO LET-2 houses, Stanley avenue; \$10 and \$18 per month. 1515

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REAL ESTATE

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

100 ACRES-20 under cultivation, 10 slashed; 7 roomed house, large barn, stable and outhouses; orchard of 60 trees; 12 miles from town-\$5,500.

COTTAGE-5 rooms; in nice location; new, and never been occupied. Can be had on easy terms-\$2,100.

9 ROOMED HOUSE-On waterfront; all modern improvements; lot 60x200; stable, fruit trees. Cheap at \$4,000.

FURNISHED HOUSE-On waterfront; 9 rooms, large lot-\$10 per month.

FOUR DWELLINGS and a lot for \$1,500.

FOK SALE-\$2,000-Hotel, stable and outbuildings, two lots and business. It is well situated as a fishing resort, in close proximity to the Cowichan and Ketchikan rivers. A good opportunity for suitable parties. At this price it is a bargain.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate security at current rates of interest.

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

COTTAGE-Near Government Buildings, modern, choice garden, corner lot. Easy terms.

OAK BAY AVENUE-Handsome, modern dwelling; 1 acre land. Must be sold; owner leaving city. 1515

TO LET-House, barn and orchard; No. 17 Springvale, Rent, \$12.

TO LET-House, Vancouver street, near Park. Rent, \$12.

TO LET-House, 21 Parry street; sewer and hot and cold water-\$12.

TO LET-House, 94 Pandora street-\$16. Park-\$18.

TO LET-Cottage, Esquimalt road-\$10. Park-\$18.

COWICHAN-Near Hillbank station, farm of 130 acres on Koksilah river; 20 acres pasture, 10 cultivated; cottage and barns. Price, \$2,600.

ESQUIMALT-Suitable for subdivision, 250 acres on water. Price, \$40 per acre.

Matson & Coles

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

HILLBANK-BUNGALOW, near Hillbank station. Rent \$25, or for sale cheap.

2 1/2 ACRES-Lovely building site, 15 minutes from P. O.-\$2,100.

13 ACRES-Near town; all cleared-\$2,750.

6 ACRES-Cultivated, with house; Oak Bay-\$4,800.

10 ACRES-All cultivated; house, barn; 9 head stock; horses, buggy-\$3,500.

16 ACRES-Gordon Head; on water; mostly cultivated-\$250 an acre.

GOOD LOT-Victoria West-\$150.

20 ACRES-10 minutes from city; first class land; good investment at \$25 per acre.

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

FOR SALE.

FRONT ST.-5 roomed cottage; high elevation; very easy terms-\$600.

STANLEY AVE.-Large two storey house with modern improvements-\$5,000.

BEACON ST.-Newly built cottage, pleasantly situated; good terms-\$2,350.

YOUNG ST.-Good two storey house with good grounds-\$2,000.

MENZIES ST.-Two storey house; lot 51x100; rents for \$17 per month-\$2,400.

SYLVIA ST.-Building lot, 60x107-\$475.

RITCHEY ST.-Lot-\$600.

OLYMPIA ST.-Good lots-\$800.

E. White, 100 Gov't Street

8 1/2 ACRES-Beacon Hill; good for subseq. dividing into building lots; \$8,000. Excellent terms.

FAMILY DWELLING-1 acre on waterfront, Victoria Arm; very accommodation; \$5,500.

3 ACRES-On Esquimalt road; \$3,200.

NEW COTTAGE-Carbury road; cash required \$800; price, \$1,950.

COTTAGE-Near Government buildings, James Bay; corner lot; \$1,200.

LARGE FAMILY NEW HOUSE-Latest up-to-date accommodation, in the fashionable quarter of city; \$7,000.

NICE COTTAGE-Oak Bay avenue; half lot; \$650.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

DUNEDIN, N. W.-2 lots, 60x134; \$1,000.

SIMCOE ST.-7 room cottage; modern improvements; \$2,100.

HAYWOOD AVE.-2 lots; the two \$800.

WALLACE ST.-Just opened; \$200.

VANCOUVER, South of Fort-Corner lot; \$700.

RICHARDSON ST.-60x120; \$700.

MOSS ST.-4 lots, 80x50; \$250 each.

MOSS ST.-1 1/3 acres; \$1,600.

RICHMOND AVE.-60x135 lot; \$150.

CARBORO BAY RD.-Corner lot; \$425.

HULTON ST.-2 lots, 53x113 each; \$150.

COWAN AVE.-Half acre; \$260.

FORT ST.-7 room house; 60x120 lot; fine garden; \$3,500.

FORT ST.-New 5 room cottage; 60x120 lot; all modern improvements; \$3,750.

BELCHER ST.-7 room cottage; 60x135 lot; \$2,000.

REAL ESTATE

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd.

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

A POST CARD will bring you one of our

Bavaria Farm List just out

FOR SALE—About 1/2 acre on St. Charles

street for \$3,000. (2352)

FOR SALE—A whole island, containing

1,400 acres, six miles from railway. This

is cheap, and we shall be pleased to give

you further particulars. (2018)

FOR SALE—Beacon street (James Bay);

modern cottage of 6 rooms only; 2 years

old. (1072)

FOR SALE—One acre and modern bungalow,

low on the Gorge car line; garden full

of fruit, flowers and shrubs. (234)

FOR SALE—3 1/2 acres in Mount Tolmie,

covered with large and small oak trees,

beautiful site for gentlemen's residence. (2302)

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park; corner lots

in fruit, flowers and shrubs; modern

dwelling of 6 rooms and all modern con-

veniences; choice situation; reasonable

price and easy terms. (101W)

FOR SALE—5 acres in Gordon Head, all

under cultivation; new house of 8 rooms,

fruit trees, raspberry and strawberry

plants, and a number of small fruit trees,

barn, chicken house, woodshed, etc. (3172)

FOR SALE—Lots and acreage on the

Gorge car line, and the only acreage on

the waterfront.

FOR SALE—137 acres of waterfront on

Salt Spring Island, with about 7 acres

under cultivation. Anyone visiting Salt

Spring Island would do well to call and

get our list of farms for sale.

FOR SALE—Centre of city and on the

car line, new modern bungalow, not a

year old, containing 7 rooms. (971)

FOR SALE—2 acres, all under cultivation,

with a fine view of the city, for \$1,200.

This is all under cultivation, stone founda-

tion for house; barn, chicken house,

etc. (1037)

FOR RENT—Two well located hotels; one

is furnished and the other unfurnished.

All particulars on application.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, one lot and

cottage of 5 rooms, bath, pantry and

electric light. (958)

FOR SALE—45 acres on the Koksilah

river, one acre cultivated, five acres

sloped, all good soil; small shack and

outhouses. Assessed value \$400. OUR

PRICE, \$400. (2381)

FOR SALE—\$100 cash and the balance on

the installment plan, will purchase a

centrally located 10 roomed house, with

all modern conveniences. (1037)

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, modern 8

roomed dwelling, with basement, for

\$2,000. (1038)

FOR SALE—3 acres and 4 roomed cottage,

front on the car line, for \$1,200.

Barn; fruit trees, flowers and shrubs.

(2357)

FOR SALE—Dallas road, 3 lots, for which

we are asking an offer. (2354)

FOR SALE—16 acres in Gordon Head, of

which 12 are under cultivation; dwell-

ing on the car line, for \$1,200.

chicken house; 500 apple trees, 25,000

strawberry plants, 40 young pear trees,

currants, gooseberries, etc. (3274)

FOR SALE—Somerset district, 20 acres

fronting on the lake and railway track,

all under cultivation; 10 acres culti-

vated, 4 acres pasture; 9 roomed dwelling,

stable, good supply of water; excellent

view, and easy terms. (3272)

FOR SALE—6 acres near Elk Lake, 4 acres

cleared and stumped, balance

(timbered); summer cottage of 3 rooms

and furniture; all fenced and only 6

miles from the city limits. Price, \$1,050.

(2354)

FOR SALE—5 acres in Gordon Head dis-

trict, all under cultivation; fruit trees,

strawberries, raspberries, currants,

gooseberries, etc.; new cottage of 5

rooms; barn, woodshed, and three small

ben houses. (3172)

MONEY TO LOAN

Fire Insurance Written

Estates Managed.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Dwellings and Stores for Sale or to Let.

All small business will be promptly an-

swered, and farm lists mailed for the

asking.

REAL ESTATE

F. J. O'Reilly. C. T. Cross.

Cross & Co.

REAL ESTATE. MINES.

Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—City and Suburban Property.

We have daily inquiries for city and

suburban lots. Parties having property

to sell will do well to furnish us with a

list.

FOR SALE—Residence, 8 rooms, modern;

half acre garden; one of finest views in

the city, situated on Terrace avenue,

overlooking Rockland avenue, with fine

view of the sea. Cheap for quick sale.

GOOD BUSINESS LOTS on Yates street.

A NICE LOT of choice resident lots close

in; 10 minutes' walk from post office.

LOT on Superior street, James Bay.

TWO NICE PIECES OF GROUND for

summer homes on shores of Shawnigan

lake.

WE ARE AGENTS for the Fairchild house

property on Cook and Richardson streets.

We divide to suit purchasers. This is

one of the most desirable estates on the

market.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, with 1 1/2

acres of ground, 2 blocks from car line;

modern, very choice. \$6,500.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgage.

NOTE ADDRESS—Bank of Montreal Build-

ing.

B.C. Land & Investment

Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TIMBER LIMITS.

2,000 ACRES TIMBER LANDS for sale,

crown granted.

\$1,000—Small house and 2 large lots on

Hillside avenue, close to car line.

\$100—Lots, Fairfield Estate, 50x120 each;

water lots, \$200 each. Very easy terms.

5 ACRES—Inside city limits, all good

land, under cultivation, double frontage.

Cheap.

6 ROOMED MODERN DWELLING—1 acre

ground, on car line, corner lot; \$5,250.

6 ROOMED HOUSE and 9 acres of land,

close to Victoria, on good road; splendid

soil and nearly all under cultivation.

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—15 acres with-

in city limits, chiefly cleared, with a

beautiful view—cheap.

SIX LOTS—Facing Beacon Hill Park, all

under cultivation; splendid building sites;

\$3,000.

\$2,400—6 room modern cottage, stone

foundation, with outhouses, orchard,

garden; 1 minute from street cars.

\$300—5 lots off Oak Bay avenue, only

\$200 each. Will sell separately.

CALIFORNIA PARK—Lot \$450 upwards,

on the installment plan. Maps and par-

ticulars at office.

JAMES BAY—6 roomed, modern cottage

all conveniences (including gas); all

most new, with brick foundation; only

10 minutes from post office. \$2,500;

terms.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, \$5 per month

including heat. B. C. Land

and Investment Agency.

\$550—Victoria West; cottage in good order,

sewer and electric light; handy to car.

\$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

INSTALLMENT PLAN—Houses for sale

on this plan all over the city. Why

pay rent when you can buy a home on

the terms we offer.

FOURTH STREET—\$350. Lot 50x133, be-

tween Bay Street and King's road.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, \$200 each.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

\$100 CASH and \$15 per month will buy

a good cottage on corner lot, James

Bay; sewer connections, etc.

VICTORIA ARM—7 roomed cottage, acre

of ground, good bearing orchard, large

water frontage. Cheap to immediate

purchaser.

YATES ST.—\$1,500 will buy an 8 roomed

house and lot, 20x120. Half cash, bal-

ance on easy terms.

6 1/2 ACRES—Within city limits, 5 acres in

high state of cultivation, nice elevation;

only \$600 per acre.

\$250—Lot on Third street, 50x133; two en-

trances.

NEW SUBDIVISION—James Bay. All

sized lots; only \$400 on installment plan.

\$1,700—2 story dwelling on car line,

James Bay; lot 33x126; sewer, etc. (a

bargain).

\$700—6 roomed house on car line, James

Bay; sewer.

\$2,000—Acre of ground; good 5 roomed

cottage; fruit trees, etc., on car line.

\$2,100—6 room cottage and 1/2 acre, on

car line—a bargain.

8 ROOMED DWELLING—Acre of ground,

good bottom land, four hundred head of

cattle, fifteen horses, all necessary farm

implements, abundant water supply. C.

P. R. will pass within a mile of prop-

erty.

FOR SALE—Lots and acreage, Oak Bay,

with sea frontage.

WANTED—Property to sell.

WANTED—Furnished house for 6 months.

WANTED—Property owners to list prop-

erty for sale with us. We have clients

in all parts of the Dominion.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS looked

after. Rent collected.

STOCKS & BONDS

FOR SALE.

TO LET OR LEASE—Fine bungalow, at

Oak Bay; 8 rooms.

WANTED—Property to sell.

WANTED—Furnished house for 6 months.

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in all parts of the Dominion.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS looked

after. Rent collected.

STOCKS & BONDS

FOR SALE.

TO LET OR LEASE—Fine bungalow, at

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Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES—96 Government and 61 Wharf Street. R. P. Hiltet & Co., Ltd., Agents.

C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
San Francisco.

Oceanic S. S. Co. KAWAI, SANGA, NEW ZEALAND and GYRENE DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.

S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Sept. 22
S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, &c., Thursday, Oct. 4.
S. S. MAHIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 17.